

# THE ATHENÆUM

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THREEPENCE  
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## ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, REGENT'S PARK.

The First EXHIBITION of SPRING FLOWERS will take place on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY NEXT, March 30, 31. Gates open at 2 o'clock. Tickets, 2s. 6d. each.

## INSTITUTION OF NAVAL ARCHITECTS.

The Eleventh Session of the INSTITUTION of NAVAL ARCHITECTS will take place on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, March 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th, 1870. The Meeting on Wednesday will be held in the LECTURE THEATRE, at the SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM; the Meetings on the other three days at the HALL of the SOCIETY of ARTS, John-street, Adelphi, London. Morning Meetings at 10, and Evening Meetings on Thursday and Friday at 7.

Papers on the Principles of Naval Construction ; on Practical Ship-building ; on Steam Navigation ; on the Equipment and Management of Ships for Merchandise and for War, will be read at these Meetings.

C. W. MERRIFIELD, Hon. Secretary.

9, Adelphi-terrace, London, W.C., 1st March, 1870.

## THE COLONIAL CLUB, 13, GRAFTON-STREET, BOND-STREET.

This Club is Proprietary, therefore no Member is subject to any liability or responsibility whatever. It is for Noblemen and Gentlemen who are or have been Residents in the Colonial or who are directly interested in the welfare of the British Colonial Empire.

The Premises are exceptionally situated, and contain rooms adapted and furnished to suit all the requirements of a first-class Club. The internal arrangements will be controlled by a Committee of Members, who will be spared to place the entire *message* on a par with those of the leading West-end Clubs.

The Club will be Open for the Use of Members during the present month.

The Entrance Fee for the first 300 Members will be Five Guineas; beyond that Number Ten Guineas each. The Annual Subscription will be Five Guineas.

### COMMITTEE.

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Forms of Application and every information may be obtained from the SECRETARY, at the Club-house.

## THE ALLIED UNIVERSITIES CLUB, 12, GRAFTON-STREET, PICCADILLY.

This Club is established for Noblemen and Gentlemen who are, or have been, Members of a University, or are Members of a recognized League of Society.

It being a Proprietary Club, no pecuniary liability attaches to any of the Members.

The premises are admirably situated, commanding a view of the whole of Albemarle-street and St. James's-street, and contain ample accommodation for a Library, a Reading-room, a Dining Room, a Billiard Room, Card Rooms, &c. The internal arrangements of the Club are under the management of a Committee.

To the first Two Hundred Members, the Entrance-Fee is Five Guineas; beyond this Number, Ten Guineas.

The Annual Subscription is Five Guineas.

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## THE ALLIED UNIVERSITIES CLUB, 10, GRAFTON-STREET, PICCADILLY, W.

At a Committee Meeting held on the 9th instant, it was resolved that the Club be OPENED on MONDAY, the 28th instant.

Forms of Application for admission amongst the First Two Hundred Members, at the Entrance Fee of Five Guineas, may be obtained from the Secretary.

LOFTUS H. MARTIN, Secretary.

## ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND—AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

The Examination of Candidates for the Society's Prizes will take place in the week commencing TUESDAY, April 1, 1870. The age of Candidates must not be above 31 years on the 1st of March.

Copies of the Form required to be sent in by the 1st of March may be had on application.

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THE HOLBEIN SOCIETY.

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The Two Volumes Holbein's 'DANCE OF DEATH' and 'BIBLE FIGURES' are now ready. Vol. I. will contain 'The MERROUR of MALESTIER' and is expected to be ready in JUNE.

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444, West Strand, Mar. 1, 1870.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY REMOVED from GREAT GEORGE-STREET, Westminster, to EXHIBITION-ROAD, South Kensington, will be re-opened on MONDAY NEXT, the 25th instant. Public days : Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday.

By order of the Trustees,  
GEROGE SCHAFER, Secretary and Keeper.

## MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The LECTURESHIP on PHYSIOLOGY will become VACANT at the close of the present Session. Applications are requested to send in their applications to the Dean on or before March 31st.

E. HEADLAM GREENHOW, M.D., Dean.

## UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, JUNE, 1870.

### PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

Prof. G. C. FOSTER, F.R.S. will begin his SUMMER COURSE, of about Thirty Lectures, on the Elements of MECHANICS, HYDROSTATICS, PHYSMATICS, and OPTICS, on MONDAY, April 4th, 1870.

Prof. WILLIAMSON'S SUMMER Matriculation COURSE of CHEMISTRY will commence on WEDNESDAY, April 6th, at 11 A.M., and will consist of Forty Practical and Oral Lessons. Fee, including cost of Materials and Apparatus, £4. 4s.

Prospectuses, containing fuller information respecting these and other Classes suitable for Students preparing for the Matriculation Examination, may be had on application at the Office of the College.

JOHN ROBSON, B.A.,  
Secretary to the Council.

## HYDE PARK COLLEGE, 115, GLOUCESTER-TERRACE, Hyde Park, W.

The JUNIOR TERM begins April 1st.

The SENIOR TERM begins April 29th.

Prospectuses, containing Terms and Names of Professors, may be had on application.

## QUEEN'S COLLEGE FOR LADIES.

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## HITCHIN COLLEGE (for WOMEN).

The next Entrance Examination will be held in London, and will occupy four days, beginning June 14th. Forms of Entry are now ready, and may be obtained on application to the Hon. Secy. Miss DAVIES, 17, Cunnington-place, London, N.W. These Forms must be returned on or before April 30th.

Scholarships tenable from October, 1870, will be awarded to the Candidates who shall pass best in the Entrance Examination, as follows:—

1. A Scholarship covering the whole Fees for the College Course, £400, or an annual value of 10 Guineas, for three years.

2. A Scholarship covering half the Fees for the Course, i.e. of the annual value of 50 Guineas, for three years.

## MALVERN COLLEGE.

THE NEXT TERM will COMMENCE on WEDNESDAY.

MAT 4th

DULWICH COLLEGE—EIGHT SCHOLARSHIPS in the Upper School of the Value of 200 a year, will be awarded by an EXAMINATION, to be held at the College, the 4th and 5th of MAY next. Candidates must be between 12 and 14 years of age. Residents in one of the privileged districts, or (if qualified) Candidates from these districts, then Boys of the species already attending the College. Further particulars may be obtained on application to the SCHOOL SECRETARY, Dulwich College, 12, Dulwich, London.

## BLACKHEATH PROPRIETARY SCHOOL.

An EXAMINATION will be held on June 29th, and following days, for Admission to THREE BOARDING-HOUSE SCHOLARSHIPS, tenable for Two Years; open to Boys under Thirteen Years of Age, viz. One of 200, per annum, and Two of £25, respectively, with Free Nomination in each case. They will be awarded for proficiency in Latin, French, and Mathematics.

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President.—THE EARL OF CLarendon.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1870.

## LITERATURE

*Letters of the Right Hon. Sir George Cornewall Lewis, Bart., to Various Friends.* Edited by his Brother, the Rev. Sir Gilbert Frankland Lewis, Bart., Canon of Worcester. (Longmans & Co.)

THE letters of any man of ability, who has taken a leading part in the events of his time, are necessarily full of interest. As a contribution to history they are of great value; as furnishing a key to the policy of their writer they are an important complement to his published works; and they have this further attraction, that they are sure to contain a number of historical predictions which have been more or less verified, and which show us how far the course of events has been drifting in the direction which seemed most probable when these predictions were penned.

These points of interest are very prominent in these letters. The many-sidedness of their author's character, his clear intelligence, his highly-developed faculty of observation, his remarkable literary power, his wide experience and political sagacity, his scholarlike taste and extensive classical reading, all contribute to give a charm to his correspondence, even when he is writing on most ordinary subjects. He is one of those men whom England specially delights to honour: men who combine a practical knowledge of life and manners with a cultivated scholarship, who come of good family and yet fight their way to the front rank by the mere force of their ability; who might, if they chose, live in idle luxury, but prefer to spend their lives in the diligent service of their country; men who seem to have no wish for leisure, but after the laborious duties of a session turn at once with a wonderful versatility to the translation of a favourite author or to some original work on philology or politics. Of such men Sir G. C. Lewis was quite a typical instance. Although the dominant passion in him was, as the editor tells us in the Preface, the love of letters, yet nearly the whole of his life was spent in some position of public service. It was purely from a sense of duty, and very much in opposition to his own natural inclination that he returned to political life after his father's death in 1855; yet from that time he was, except at short intervals, in office till his death. And although he will be remembered rather as an author than as a statesman, his administrative ability was very considerable, and the dispassionate and judicious character of his intellect gave him great weight both in Parliament and in the various ministries of which he was a member.

He was born in 1806, and went to Eton when he was about twelve. The first letter given in this volume is dated 1820, and is written in an easy and graceful style by no means common among schoolboys. At the age of eighteen he went to Christ Church, and was elected to a studentship in 1828. It was at Oxford that he made the acquaintance of Sir E. W. (then Mr.) Head, afterwards Governor of New Brunswick, to whom very many of the letters before us are addressed. In 1831 he was called to the bar and practised for a short time, but the weak state of his

health compelled him to abandon the pursuit of law, and to spend the winter of 1832 in the south of France. In a letter written from Nice at this time we find a remarkable instance of successful political prediction. Mr. Winterbotham's recent speech on the Education question is a curious commentary on, and justification of, the fears which he expresses for the future of the Church of England. Nor can we fairly regard what he says as a mere chance utterance which has happened to come true, for he, if any one, knew what elements were at work in English society, while his natural acuteness and his philosophic study of past history enabled him to look forward further than most men, and to see what direction the course of events was likely to take. In this letter, which is addressed to Mr. Head, he expresses his surprise at the progress of agitation at Oxford, and then continues:

"I feel convinced, however, that as the Catholic question made way for reform, so reform will make way for the Church. Another thing I am convinced of is, that the Church has a thousand times more to fear from the Dissenters than the infidels, those who have a *different* faith than those who have *no* faith. An infidel will not avow his disbelief, and the Church gets the benefits of all the doubts; a Dissenter feels himself a rival, and is proud to own himself as such. A Dissenter says that he has got a better faith than yours, whereas an unbeliever looks on all with equal contempt. Consequently I do not expect much zeal on the part of the Radicals, who are chiefly like the French; they have (as a person said to me at Paris) *une irréligion complète*. But from the Dissenters a loud, strong and well-concerted opposition is to be expected."

In the summer of 1834 he was appointed to be one of the Commissioners who were sent to Ireland to inquire into the state of Church affairs in that country. His visit seems to have modified very considerably his views on Irish questions. One of the conclusions at which he arrives anticipates to some extent the opinion which Prof. Huxley has recently affirmed respecting the Celtic character:

"Before I went to Ireland I had very strong opinions as to the influence of race on the Irish character. But when I came to look at things more nearly, and to see all the demoralizing influences to which they have been and are subjected, I asked myself whether a people of Germanic race would have turned out much better; and I really could not answer in the affirmative. There is a great difference in the physical appearance of the peasantry in different parts; the Celtic blood is purest in the mountains, in Kerry and Galway. On the other hand, in Kilkenny and Tipperary the peasantry have not the Celtic stamp strongly marked; they are large-limbed and fair-haired. The genuine Celts are small, with stiff black hair and dark flashing eyes; Curran is a perfect type of this cast of features. Yet Tipperary is the most disturbed county in Ireland, and Kilkenny one of the worst. Cork, a very Celtic county, is in general pretty quiet. I remember talking to Beaumont about the negroes in the same manner, and he seemed to have undergone a similar change of opinion, and to think that external influences had been far too much disregarded in forming an estimate of the negro character. *Ceteris paribus*, I would sooner have a German than a Celt, and a Protestant than a Catholic; but I have no doubt that a peasantry of Catholic Celts may be so governed and placed under such moral influences as to be peaceable, industrious and contented; and I have no doubt that a peasantry of Protestant Germans might, if properly oppressed and brutalized, be made as bad as the Irish."

Two years later he was sent as Joint Commissioner with his friend Mr. Austin, to investi-

gate the cause of the discontent and confusion which then existed at Malta. They seem to have met with a most enthusiastic reception in the island, and to have succeeded in introducing such changes into the laws relating to the administration of justice, to education, to the press, &c., as removed the prevalent dissatisfaction. In a letter written from Malta he describes the state of things there as follows:—

"The two main evils of Malta are, for the upper classes, practical exclusion from office, and brutal treatment by the English in society; and for the lower classes over-population. On the latter subject, nearly the same opinions and the same morality seem to prevail as in Ireland; the priests recommend early marriages on the score of what they are pleased to call virtue. The consequence of virtue being to cover this little rock with people so thickly, that already carribas have become an article of food; and if the increase goes much further, the people must starve if they are not fed by English charity."

In 1838 he returned to England, and in the beginning of the next year became one of the Poor-Law Commissioners. It was about this time that he formed an intimate friendship with Mr. Grote, the Greek historian. We can easily understand how much they had in common, and how the same subjects had a charm for both of them. From the very first Sir George Lewis foresaw that the 'History of Greece' would prove a brilliant success: at the time of its issue he expressed an opinion that "it will occupy a very high place in the historical literature of the country, and will influence the opinions of all studious persons on what is called early history."

The confinement and close attention necessary in the Poor Law Office seem to have been rather prejudicial to Sir George Lewis's health, and we imagine that he did not feel much regret when the Commission was remodelled in 1847, and he consequently resigned his office. This gave him an opportunity of entering the House of Commons, and in the summer of the same year he was elected a member for the county of Hereford. In the following November he was appointed Secretary of the Board of Control in Lord John Russell's government, and for some years seems to have devoted himself almost exclusively to politics. During this period his letters are full of interesting allusions to the various topics of the day and expressions of opinion with respect to the future. One thing we may notice throughout—that the subject in which he specially excelled was Home Politics proper. Here his judgment is almost always verified by the event; but when he wanders from them to questions simply religious or to foreign politics he is not equally happy in his predictions. Thus he forms a perfectly accurate judgment about Protection, or about the tendency of Mr. Gladstone to forsake conservatism, but he is sadly at fault when he ventures on a prophecy respecting the French government, or the probable influence of the progress of Catholicism on the state of opinion in the Church of England. The following extracts, written for the most part about this time, will illustrate our meaning. Speaking of the strong feeling against Free Trade, in 1849, he says—

"There is no doubt that a dissolution at the present time would give a great gain to the Protectionists, though perhaps not a majority. The triumph of the Protection party would, however, be short-lived: the convulsion would be

terrible. There would be a great struggle between the town and country population, and the former would attempt to gain the superiority by altering the balance of the representation—by diminishing the number of members for counties and small boroughs and increasing the number for large towns. In this they would ultimately succeed, and when the change was once made, good-bye for ever to the power of the agricultural party."

Again he writes as follows of the effects Sir Robert Peel's death seemed likely to produce upon Mr. Gladstone:—

"Upon Gladstone it will have the effect of removing a weight from a spring—he will come forward more and take more part in discussion. The general opinion is, that Gladstone will renounce his free-trade opinions, and become leader of the Protectionists. I expect neither the one event nor the other. I do not believe that Gladstone will give up free-trade, nor do I think that Disraeli will submit to be displaced from the lead. Even his followers could hardly make such a proposition to him."

But on French affairs he is rather unfortunate in his opinion: he seems, like many of his contemporaries, to have somewhat underrated the abilities of the present Emperor:—

"Louis Napoleon is a man with a great deal of selfish ambition, and with considerable daring and firmness. The Assembly would not allow him to be re-elected for another term of four years; and being able to reckon on the support of the army, he determined to put them down by force, and establish a mock constitution, but in reality a military Government. The cry about Socialism is mere hypocrisy; the leaders of the Assembly whom he sent to Ham are not Socialists; nor is it true that there was any intention of arresting him. It is clear that the whole affair is a *singerie* of the Consulate and Empire, but the use of force has been more direct than under the Convention or at the 18th Brumaire. The proceedings of the Comité de Salut Public were regular and constitutional as compared with his performance. If the press and the tribune are fairly silenced, and the army has no internal enemies to contend against, they will cry out for their reward, and ask for plunder. This can only be given them by engaging in a foreign war, and such would be the infallible result of a real restoration of the Imperial régime in France. I do not, however, believe in the possibility of restoring the Empire without the Emperor. After all, Napoleon himself was the soul of his own system."

So again, in Church matters he shoots rather wide of the mark. Alluding to the appointment of the Roman Catholic bishops in England, and the Protestant feeling which it excited, he says:—

"I do not expect that this row will alter the relation between Catholics and Protestants in this country; the storm will blow over, and both parties will be as they were. But it will bring the Puseyites to their bearings; it will be an instant crucis to them which will compel them to choose one road or the other. The extreme left will become Roman, the middle and the extreme right will gradually drop the 'ritualism' and the other distinctive attributes of Puseyism, and relapse into old-fashioned High Church opinions, such as used to be held at Oxford thirty years ago."

In February, 1852, Lord Russell's government resigned, and Lord Derby accepted office. On this occasion the Protectionist interest in Herefordshire was too strong for Sir George Lewis. He seems to have been glad of the excuse of his non-election to betake himself to that literary life which in his heart he so much preferred to the toils of parliamentary business. He consented to become editor of the *Edinburgh Review*, and for four years kept aloof from public life,

though his letters teem with allusions to the various events of the day. But he was not long allowed to enjoy his freedom. The death of his father in 1855 caused a vacancy in the representation of the Radnorshire Boroughs; and though he disliked electioneering, and shrank from the long tedious debates of the House of Commons, yet he at last allowed his unwillingness to be overcome, and was returned without opposition. A few weeks later, Lord Palmerston offered him the Chancellorship of the Exchequer. In 1859 he became Home Secretary, and two years later, at Lord Palmerston's wish, he exchanged this office for the secretaryship of war, which he held until his death in 1863. During this latter period of his life, the development of Liberalism around him brings out what would now be considered by the advanced school as the rather old-fashioned character of his politics. For instance, he seems to have disliked the commercial treaty with France:

"The French Treaty originated in the visit of Cobden to Paris, and in the impression which he made upon the Emperor. It was not suggested by the Government. It is founded on a somewhat hazardous and experimental policy. The certain sacrifice of revenue which we make is large. The advantages to be obtained are problematical. My own belief is, that the reduction of the duties on wines and brandies will not lead to any great increase of the import of these articles. On the other hand, if the French faithfully perform their share of the contract, there ought to be a large increase in the sale of some of our manufactures in France. It must, I think, end in a considerable increase of the permanent rate of the income tax, which cripples our power of increasing taxation for an extraordinary or temporary purpose, and renders it necessary on any such occasion to have recourse at once to borrowing. The country, however, have been captivated by the benevolent character of the scheme, and all the questions hitherto have been carried in the House by large majorities."

He was also strongly opposed to the Ballot:

"I cannot think, looking to the habits and feelings of his country on the subject of elections, that it would be possible to carry a Ballot Bill with a clause for fining or imprisoning a voter who exhibited his vote. The change would be so complete that one can hardly conceive such a provision acquiesced in. Now, if the concealment is optional and not compulsory, I am disposed to think that the Ballot would have little effect. There are in every constituency a large number of independent voters who care for nobody, who have political opinions, and who wish to proclaim them. All these would continue, if permitted, to vote openly. There are also a large number of persons, not so independent, and with little or no regard for politics, but who wish to please or serve somebody by their vote, and to place him under a sort of obligation. These, of course, consider it a great hardship to be debarred from voting openly. If these two classes are added together, I think you will in most constituencies leave only an inconsiderable minority. These persons might wish to find safety in concealment; but would concealment avail them? Would not those who had the means of intimidating or annoying them treat concealment as evidence of guilt, and proceed to extremities unless they were satisfied that the voter voted according to their wish?"

Up to the last he never in any way lost his hold on literature. Many of our readers will remember the exquisite satire on the deciphering of ancient inscriptions which appeared from his pen in 1861. One of his last letters is addressed to Mr. E. A. Freeman on the subject of Federal Government, Mr. Freeman's book having lately appeared. The ruling pas-

sion was strong to the very last; and it can have been nothing but a stern sense of duty which induced him to take so active a part in practical politics. Not that we think that there is any reason to regret his decision, for his contributions to literature probably gain far more from the experience which public life gave him than they lose from the constant occupation of his time and thoughts.

These letters, as will be observed, are edited by his brother, Sir Gilbert Lewis, and are prefaced by a very interesting and vivid account of the character of their writer. The work of editing seems to be carefully done throughout the volume. Enough is said to explain where explanation is necessary, but little or nothing more. Perhaps a few of the letters might have been omitted: for instance, we cannot imagine what possible interest there is in the following note:—

"My dear Gilbert,—Theresa has suffered a good deal of pain.... There is no symptom to create alarm or even uneasiness, but she has not made much progress. B—— wrote me word that there was a report of Captain ——'s death. Did you hear anything of it? Yours affectionately, G. C. L."

The only object of inserting it seems to be to give the editor an opportunity of telling, at the bottom of the page, a rather stupid story about two gamekeepers, which he seems to have told at the time to Sir George Lewis, who charitably pronounces it in a subsequent letter to be "excellent, and deserving to be embalmed in the next edition of Joe Miller." In another place, a lengthy foot-note gives in detail an account of some trial for murder, long since forgotten. But these are very minor defects in a book which will be reckoned among the lasting memorials of a man who was, in the truest sense, one of England's heroes.

*The Modern Buddhist; being the Views of a Siamese Minister of State on his own and other Religions.* Translated, with Remarks, by Henry Alabaster. (Trübner & Co.)

It is to be hoped that Prof. Max Müller's attempt to introduce the comparative study of religion may be as successful as his introduction into England of the same method in language. Such a science should enable us to distinguish the permanent from the transient element in every religion; to see the germ of truth hidden beneath the overgrowth of fable; to understand more fully what that light is which lighteth every man that cometh into the world. And for such a science hardly any religion can be more important than Buddhism, especially in its earlier and purer forms. Certainly no religion shows such an affinity to the Christianity of the Gospel. There is the same levelling of class-distinctions, for there can be no doubt that it was the attack upon caste which excited the opposition Buddhism met with; the same denial of priestly efficacy, the same seeds of communism which led indeed to no great results in the West, but in India produced a whole order of mendicants, who clung to poverty with the spirit of St. Francis. The two religions are alike in their practical character. There are no questions of metaphysics in the Gospels, and probably none were propounded by Buddha himself, though many by his successors; there is no new theology, but there is the vigorous assertion of a highly-spiritual morality. Here

the resemblance ends. Of the intense personal devotion claimed by Christ—the very essence of Christianity—there is no trace in the records of the Indian teacher. Faith is the key-note of the one religion; Merit of the other. The divergence is complete in the later developments of the two. Buddhism has almost disappeared out of India, but its Indian origin would have been clear if we knew nothing of its history. It soon required the asceticism and the intense abstract meditation which, in the orthodox religions of India, are the recognized methods of purging evil and acquiring merit. It also underwent the elaborate systematizing, the endless development of subtle distinctions, which are the peculiar delight of the Hindu intellect.

While we are waiting for Mr. Childer's Pâli Dictionary to increase our knowledge of the records of Southern Buddhism, we welcome this little book, which throws much light on the better side of that religion in Siam. It is a translation of portions of the first book produced without foreign assistance by a Siamese, and by one who has had much intercourse with western nations. It deserves attentive study as the work of a man who accepts with thankfulness the lessons of other religions, and yet will not desert his own. Our author rejects without scruple the physics of popular Buddhism, but endeavours to show that the book which deals with the cosmogony and natural phenomena in general is uncanonical: he does not, however, accept the accounts of other religions, but contends that nothing which Buddha taught conflicts with the truth as taught by science. He thinks it "probable that he knew the truth, but his knowledge being opposed to the ideas of the Traiphoom, which every one then believed in, he said nothing about it." And he adds, "Had the Lord Buddha taught cosmography as revealed in the Traiphoom, he would not have been omniscient; but by refraining from a subject which men of science were certain eventually to ascertain the truth of, he showed his omniscience." It is observable that our author's view of the origin of mountains from fire, and his observation that mountains and islands generally lie either in groups or lines, exactly coincide with Mr. Wallace's view of the formation of the Malayan Archipelago. It is to be feared that he has not studied comparative philology, for he will not quite desert the dragon Rahu as the cause of eclipses. The name seems to be from a root (*Grabh*), identical in meaning, though not in form, with that from which come the "*Ap̄vīta*," the "snatchers," whose evolution out of the hurricanes is perfectly traceable in the *Odyssey*. The idea of a Creator of the world is rejected, for the same reason as by Lucretius: *tanta stat prædita culpa*; though, like Lucretius, he does not object to any amount of deities existing in undisturbed repose. The Atheism, however, of Lucretius springs from a feeling of the insufficiency of divided and limited Deity; while the Buddhist is repelled by anthropomorphic conceptions of God, and by the apparent inconsistencies of the Divine Government. Thus, he cannot believe that God sends rain to water the earth, because in some places he sends none for years together, and the people perish. Such objections are, of course, no novelty; and most of the difficulties which our Siamese

finds in Christianity belong to the insoluble class. But it really seems much to be regretted that his teachers, instead of pointing out to him the limitations of man's intellect, appear to be always provided with cut and dried answers of their own, often very remarkable. Indeed (we say it with sincere regret) this man seems to have suffered much from missionaries. Thus, on the question of prayer, one told him that it was useless to recite the praises of Buddha, because Buddha was nowhere, and could make no return; and when met with the noble reply that "the Lord Buddha does not give the reward of merit, but if any do as he has taught they will find their recompence in the act," the missionary gives, as a remarkable instance of the advantages of Christian prayer, that the Europeans have railways, telegraphs, &c., superior to the rest of the world. Lastly, when the Buddhist argues that even men who hold false religion sometimes obtain what they pray for, the answer is, that "*The devil receives bribes*."

Nothing of importance is to be got from this volume with respect to the meaning of "*Nirvāna*." Prof. Max Müller endeavoured to show last year at Kiel that the word changed its meaning in lapse of time; that in the mouth of Buddha it meant the extinction of all wishes and desires,—the absorption of the soul in itself,—not that annihilation which afterwards became a fundamental article of the Buddhist creed. He argued mainly on the fact that this latter interpretation appears only in the '*Abhidharma*', the third part of the Buddhist canon, which even tradition states to be later than Buddha, while the *Sūtras* contain much which contradicts it. The Siamese minister probably is not an authority on points of criticism; but, so far as he goes, he agrees with Prof. Max Müller. Thus he expressly argues (p. 54) that a belief in extinction will conduce to sinful living. He holds, of course, that the condition in a future existence depends on the merit or demerit of the present by a fixed and immutable law (the "*Kam*," which is explained at some length). The popular idea of Heaven, which, by a strange inconsistency, seems to differ little from the Mohammedan Paradise, he utterly rejects, and considers that all such sensual allurements were invented as aids to conversion. He rather disbelieves in a local heaven or hell; but "as to future states of happiness and sorrow," he says (p. 88) "I feel no doubt whatever."

The *naïveté* of some parts of the book is amusing. Thus the minister laments over the imperfect observance of the commandments of Buddha. The first of these is, "Thou shalt not destroy nor cause the destruction of any living thing." But some Buddhists, it would appear, otherwise unexceptionable, cannot keep themselves from killing mosquitoes. It seems, too, that a great many hold that there is no harm in eating meat which somebody else has killed. Indeed, our author somewhat justifies these by saying that animals must die by the law of Nature, even if there were no one to eat them. There is also a delicious defence of polygamy as against polyandry (p. 79):—"Men, however many wives they have, and whatever their like or dislike to any of them, have no desire to kill them; but if women had more husbands than one, they would wish to kill all but the one they liked best; for such is their nature."

*Reconnoitring in Abyssinia: a Narrative of the Proceedings of the Reconnoitring Party, prior to the Arrival of the Main Body of the Expeditionary Field Force.* By Col. H. St. Clair Wilkins, R.E. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

WHEN, some four months ago, we noticed Capt. Hozier's authoritative work, 'The British Expedition to Abyssinia, compiled from Authentic Documents,' we expressed the opinion that it would probably be the last contribution to the literature of the campaign. It is to be regretted that the subject should have been revived by Colonel Wilkins, because it is precisely with respect to the preliminary operations that the otherwise brilliant career of the expedition is open to animadversion. We need not, however, dilate on this head, because, in our notice of Capt. Hozier's work, and yet more so in that of Mr. Henty's earlier volume, 'The March to Magdala,' we showed the serious consequences of the want of organization and management at the opening of the campaign. Col. Wilkins prudently abstains from advertiring to those unpleasant topics. His narrative is mainly restricted to the personal adventures of the chiefs of the reconnoitring party that preceded the expeditionary force; and there is nothing in the work that would lead the reader to perceive how injuriously their operations affected the success of the expedition.

We refrain from discussing the author's preliminary summary of the various opinions submitted to Government respecting the place of landing for the British army and its line of march. From the Parliamentary 'Papers connected with the Abyssinian Expedition, 1867,' but not from Col. Wilkins, we learn that on the 6th of August of that year the Secretary of State for India telegraphed to the Governor of Bombay: "Is Massowah proposed by Sir Robert Napier as the place of landing?"—to which the Governor replied, on the 9th of August,—"Col. Merewether has not arrived, and therefore opinions may change; but at present the Commander-in-Chief prefers Massowah." Col. Merewether's arrival from Aden had been deferred by his desire to obtain M. Munzinger's report of a journey undertaken by him in June and July, 1867, at Col. Merewether's instigation, to explore the route from Hanfila or Amphilla, on the coast of the Red Sea; but when Col. Merewether did arrive, Sir Seymour Fitzgerald's Government issued orders for the formation of a small reconnoitring field force to be despatched to the Abyssinian coast. This force was under the command of Col. (now Sir William) Merewether, and included Lieut.-Col. Phayre, Lieut.-Col. Wilkins, commanding engineer, with several other officers; one hundred infantry, forty cavalry, a party of sappers and miners, &c. Its objects, as detailed in a memorandum by the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Robert Napier, dated September 6th (a copy of which is given by Col. Wilkins), were to fix on the landing-place, to be called Post No. 1, and to search for the shortest approach to the healthy table-land, where Post No. 2 might be established. It was further stated to be desirable that the first examination should be made at Annesley Bay.

Two days afterwards, according to Mr. Henty, a second memorandum was issued by the Commander-in-Chief, in which he said:

"It has seemed to me that Col. Merewether has strong pre-conceived opinions in favour of a line of route which, from the most recent reports, especially that of M. Munzinger, appears to me to be one that would be dangerous to the success of the expedition, and that his selection of a point of debarkation will be sensibly influenced by such very strong and sincere opinions"; and Mr. Henty adds that, "Sir Robert Napier's protest was attended to, and other officers were associated with Col. Merewether." Col. Wilkins makes no allusion whatever to this important memorandum of September 8th, but he gives a subsequent one, dated the 14th, evidently based on it, by which a committee was appointed, consisting of Cols. Merewether, Phayre and Wilkins, with the senior naval officer and the senior medical officer, to decide on the point of debarkation; the same committee, with the exception of the naval member, being authorized to decide on all points not connected with the port and landing-places. The final orders to the reconnoitring force were given by the Governor of Bombay in Council on September 15th, and on the following morning the party left Bombay, arriving in the port of Massowah on the morning of October 1st. The committee were not long in coming to the conclusion that Massowah was ill-adapted for the purpose in view; and on October 3rd they crossed the mouth of Annesley Bay for Valentia or Dissee Island, whence they shaped their course nine miles south to Ad-Negus, where they landed, but in a few hours they returned, reporting unfavourably of the place. On the following morning, October 4th, they crossed over to the opposite side of the bay, off the large village of Zulla, the present degenerate representative of the ancient Greek port and emporium of Adulis; where, finding the spot eligible, they landed and "established the first occupation of the country"; and after exploring the shore to the head of the bay, and finding no landing-place superior to that of Zulla, "it was resolved by the committee that for the present at least it should be adopted as head-quarters of the expedition, from which explorations of the surrounding country should be made. Accordingly, Col. Merewether ordered a general disembarkation."

The results of the first fortnight's operations are thus summed up by Col. Wilkins:—

"By the 17th of October the Reconnoitring Party had fairly established themselves at Zulla. The country within a twenty miles radius had been explored; the capabilities of the wells at the camp had been fully tested; the watering-places at Weah, Hadoda, and Komayle, at the base of the mountains, situated twelve, fifteen and sixteen miles from Zulla, had been discovered. A portion of the cavalry and infantry escort not immediately required had been sent out to Hadoda, where they commanded the Hadas Pass. Information of other sources of water-supply had been obtained at Araphille. The officers of the several departments were fully occupied in making clearances through the jungle, in improving the landing-place, and in landing operations generally. They were also engaged in arranging the camp, collecting and issuing stores, organizing the Commissariat arrangements, and attending to the transport of provisions between Zulla and Hadoda. The welfare of the valuable transport mules, whose services in mountain exploration were so soon to be brought into requisition, was also duly regarded."

In fact, were it not that the want of military organization and the waste of time, as well as

the sufferings and the loss of animals before the arrival of Sir Charles Staveley, have long been matters of history, the reader of the present work might be led to imagine that at the time when the Advance Brigade—the first division of the main army—under the command of Col. Field, arrived from Bombay on October 21st, the most complete arrangements had been made for their reception. Instead of this, Col. Field found that, two days before his arrival, Col. Merewether, accompanied by Cols. Phayre and Wilkins, and Dr. Lumsdaine, the chief medical officer—that is to say, all the members of the Committee who had been associated with him in order to control the "strong preconceived opinions" against which Sir Robert Napier had protested in his memorandum of the 8th of September—had started off to examine the line of route which Sir Robert had said "appeared to him to be one that would be dangerous to the success of the expedition"; and they did not return to Zulla till the night of the 29th of October. The object of this excursion, the details of which occupy the fifth chapter of Col. Wilkins's work, was to see whether a practicable route might not after all be discovered further to the south, by the valley of the River Ragoolé, which had been partially explored by M. Munzinger in June and July, and by which Col. Merewether fancied he could still find a way from the sea coast to the table-land by the Pass of Senafé, although M. Munzinger had ascertained that that river was lost in the Salt Plain, which is considerably below the level of the ocean, and that not a single stream ever reached the sea on that coast. The origin of this error formed the subject of discussion at the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on the 26th of April, 1869, when M. Munzinger's narrative of his exploratory journey was read; and on account of the great importance of this singular question, we think it right to repeat from the Society's *Proceedings* (vol. xiii. pp. 223, 224) what was said on the occasion.

Mr. Clements Markham explained how

"A curious mistake had always appeared upon maps of Abyssinia. Fathers Mendez and Lobo, the Portuguese missionaries, mentioned Senafé as being at the head of the Pass by which they reached the highlands from the Salt Desert. When Rüppell, the German explorer, visited Abyssinia about twenty years ago, he came on the real Senafé. Thereupon the map-makers placed Senafé in its proper position, but they also placed it where it had been erroneously put originally, at the head of the Pass. This mistake has been continued to the present day; and to reconcile the discrepancy the whole region between the two points has sometimes been marked as Senafé."

On this Mr. Trelawny Saunders suggested that

"Mr. Markham might have pointed out that the error with respect to the position of Senafé had been repeated improperly by the Government Surveyors who accompanied Lord Napier's Expedition, while it had been corrected by the private map-makers."

In corroboration of this statement, we may remark that we have now before us a copy of the 'Route Map of Abyssinia,' issued by the Topographical Department of the War Office since the termination of the campaign; and on it we find this second imaginary "Senafé Pass," with the "Route of Coffin and Jesuits," laid down as far south as 14° N. lat., several miles beyond Adigerat on the way to Antalo! We return to Col. Wilkins:—

"Having completed all the arrangements in our power for the prosecution at Zulla of the work of our several departments, our Reconnoitring Party was ready by the 4th November to undertake further reconnaissances, which it was now necessary should be made at once for the determination of a route to the highlands."

Nothing definitive appears, however, to have been done till November the 24th, on which day Col. Phayre submitted for Col. Merewether's consideration a memorandum on the unsatisfactory position of affairs at Zulla; and suggested an immediate advance on the highlands, saying that this step would also enable them to complete their reconnaissance, "so as to decide the exact site of Post No. 2 on the Senafé highlands, and permanently occupy it." Of course the "Senafé" here spoken of was not the imaginary one beyond Adigerat, but the true one near Annesley Bay. Accordingly, on December the 6th at noon, a way having been rapidly cleared through the jungle that impeded the Pass to Senafé,

"The whole advanced force, with all their mules and baggage, stood on the table-land of Abyssinia. . . . Fortunately the advance brigade became in a great measure self-supporting, the markets near Senafé furnishing grain, while meat and forage were obtained on the spot. The political advantages of the step were soon made apparent, and shortly after Sir Robert Napier's arrival in the country its wisdom received the final impress of his approval. . . . On the 18th and 19th (December) the arrangements for working the ghaut were completed and the speedy return of our party to Annesley Bay [was] in contemplation, when Col. Merewether, from the information he had received, found himself unable to determine upon the route to be adopted by the army on the way from Senafé to Adigerat."

This was the next place on the direct route south towards Magdala; and it being "considered advisable that the reconnoitring should be carried as far as Adigerat, so as to close all future deliberation as to the line to be followed by the army as soon as the Commander-in-Chief might be able to advance from Post No. 2;" the reconnoitring party, accompanied by Dr. Krapf, M. Munzinger, and Mercha Warké, the envoy from Prince Kassa of Tigre, and escorted by a strong detachment of the 3rd Cavalry, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Loch, set out at dawn on December 21st for Adigerat, in the district of Agamé.

Meanwhile Sir Charles Staveley arrived at Zulla, where matters had continued in the same lamentable state of confusion. He was not long in bringing some order into this chaos; and being at the same time the bearer of a general order of the Commander-in-Chief for the dissolution of the reconnoitring committee, he proceeded to Senafé, where he required their attendance; accordingly the party left Adigerat at dawn on the 24th of December, and arrived at Senafé the following morning, December 25th, where they were forthwith dissolved. Sir Charles Staveley then returned to the coast, whither he was accompanied by the reconnoitring committee, whose labours had thus been summarily brought to a close.

As a record of the proceedings of the reconnoitring field force, Col. Wilkins's work will, we fear, be found to possess but little value. As a narrative of the personal adventures of the members of the committee it is both interesting and amusing, though it contains no striking incidents. The ten coloured

views from sketches made in the country are truthful and highly characteristic.

*Sertum Carthusianum, Floribus trium seculorum contextum.* Curâ Gulielmi Haig-Brown, Scholar Carthusianæ Archididascalii. (Bell & Daldy.)

In the anticipation that, in a few years from this time, the composition of Latin and Greek verses may possibly drop from the list of public-school and university pursuits, it cannot be a cause of surprise that the seats of learning should collect their gems—volumes to show to incredulous posterity what verse-making has been. 'Arundines Cami' led the van, and were followed by 'Sabrinæ Corolla' from Shrewsbury, and other collections from various quarters. Within the last few weeks, we have had to notice a second instalment from Eton. Charterhouse now asserts the claim to notice which she possesses equally with other schools. The list of her worthies includes some distinguished names; but the list, or "Index," as it is entitled, is rather deceptive in one way. Divided into three columns, it contains, in the first two, the date of birth and the date of admission to the school; in the third, occupying the body of the page, the names, the honours achieved in academical and public life, and, finally, references to certain pages in the book. Imagining that these references would lead us in all instances to the metrical compositions of the persons to whose names they were appended, and finding after the name of the musical Dr. Pepusch the reference "p. 321," we turned to that page, anxious to convince ourselves of the fact, previously unknown to us, that a German-born organist of the seventeen-eighteenth century could write Latin verse worthy of immortality. We were destined to be disappointed. The copy of verses referred to proved to be "anonymous," and was merely dedicated to one "A. Pepusium," who may or may not have been identical with John Christopher Pepusch, founder of the Society of Ancient Music. It seems far the more probable theory, considering the little difficulty as to the Christian names, that this poem was intended not for the unique Dr. Pepusch, but for some gentleman of the much more common name of Pepys, which may, for anything we know, have been plentifully represented at Charterhouse. Again, we find in the Index, "Havelock, Henry—General Sir Henry Havelock, K.C.B.; died 1857,"—but the poem turns out to be merely a panegyric of Havelock, written by—somebody else! Passing on from these minor criticisms, we find some correct and elegant compositions of Isaac Barrow, Addison, and Crashaw,—all men of the old school, in the days before Balliol Scholarships became fashionable and the modern high pressure of Sixth Forms was thought of. The specimens of Crashaw's powers which are presented to us are few, but nicely done. Each of them is a kind of religious epigram, founded on a text of Scripture; and the first is so neatly pointed that we must needs give it a place in these columns. It is based on the passage of the Gospel of St. Matthew (ix. 11) in which we read that the disciples were asked why their Master ate with publicans; and the verses represent an answer which the disciples might have given:—

Ergo istis socium se peccatoribus addit?  
Ergo istis sacrum non negat ille latus?  
Tu, Pharisee, rogas cur Jesus fecerit istud?  
Næ dicam: Jesus non Phariseus erat.

Among the modern *alumni* who figure in this volume, Mr. R. C. Jebb and Mr. Edwin Palmer are conspicuous. We would willingly add Dr. Haig-Brown, the respected "Archidascalus," and editor of the book; but is he an *alumnus* or not? The Index merely tells us that he is Head Master. Mr. Jebb's translations are commendably literal—literal, that is to say, in the truly poetical sense of honestly representing the thought of the original, and not merely taking it as a peg on which to hang any images that may happen to flit across the mind or fall easily into the metre. Two marked examples of this faithful rendering will be found in the first four lines of his translation from Mr. Tennyson, at p. 119. The Greek iambics, from 'Paradise Lost,' at p. 113, are peculiarly happy; and as we read them we seem to read Milton word for word and line for line. Scarcely less praise is due to Mr. Edwin Palmer's Latin translation of a portion of the same poem, at p. 223. Upon the whole, the "Carthusian Wreath" now given to the world will do credit to those who, figuratively, wear it; and we cordially thank Dr. Haig-Brown for the trouble that he has taken to preserve compositions which, fifty years hence, may perhaps be looked upon as curious and valuable specimens of an extinct art.

#### *History of England, comprising the Reign of Queen Anne until the Peace of Utrecht, 1701—1713.* By Earl Stanhope. (Murray.)

It is intelligible enough that Lord Stanhope should have been tempted to add to his History of England from the Peace of Utrecht to the Peace of Versailles, a prelude which, comprising the reign of Queen Anne, should constitute a sequel to Lord Macaulay's History of England to the death of William the Third, and bring the two works into close connexion. Yet that some disappointment should result from the proceeding was hardly to be avoided. The two chains of history are united; but it is immediately apparent that their links are of very different pattern and material; their point of junction is at once as manifest as are the cracks in old china repaired with metal rivets. It has so happened that Macaulay has placed upon record his judgment of the writer who has continued his History. In 1832 Lord Stanhope, then Lord Mahon, published his 'History of the War of the Succession in Spain,' and in his essay upon this work in the *Edinburgh Review* of January, 1833, Macaulay wrote of the author, "He has, undoubtedly, some of the most valuable qualities of a historian: great diligence in examining authorities, great judgment in weighing testimony, and great impartiality in estimating characters. . . . His narrative is very perspicuous, and is also entitled to the praise, seldom, we grieve to say, deserved by modern writers, of being very concise. It must be admitted, however, that with many of the best qualities of a literary veteran he has some of the faults of a literary novice. He has not yet acquired a great command of words. His style is seldom easy, and is now and then unpleasantly stiff." This criticism of Lord Mahon in 1833 is true of Earl Stanhope in 1870; and it is plain that the defects thus pointed out are just those

which tell forcibly against the writer's success when he wishes to continue Macaulay's History. To turn from the pages of Macaulay to the pages of Lord Stanhope is like passing from a brilliantly-lighted chamber into comparative dimness.

It is not only that the two writers survey historical events from widely different standpoints: Lord Macaulay from the Whig, and Lord Stanhope from the Tory post of observation. Political bias is rarely fatal to an historian's endurance provided his work has other qualities that are of value. We may instance Hume's History, which, with all its partiality and inaccuracy, yet, in right of its style and colour, retains its popularity; and it is only justice to Lord Stanhope to state that, conscious of his predilections, he labours hard to control them, and is never more scrupulously careful in pronouncing opinions than when there is likelihood of his being influenced by his political sentiments; whereas Macaulay was apt at all times to commit himself to partisanship, and would sometimes even descend unfairly to "snatch a judgment," as lawyers say, when party interests were in question. But the two writers are not agreed upon the *kind* of history they should relate. It may be that it is not a question of preference merely, and that Lord Stanhope could not, if he would, adopt Lord Macaulay's method of writing, and mix largely the colours of romance and rhetoric with history. It was a favourite charge against Macaulay's work on its first issue, chiefly brought, however, by the critics, who objected to its matter quite as much as to its manner, that it was magnificent, but that it was not history; that it would be popular, but would not endure; that it was not fact, but fiction, or, at best, fact so treated as to wear a wholly fictitious guise. Lord Stanhope, from constitutional or from other reasons, favours what must be called a more old-fashioned method of writing. He attempts no picturesqueness of detail; he does not seek to conjure up before his readers vivid scenes of the social life of the period he records; he illuminates his pages by no cross-lights borrowed from unrecognized or recondite scenes; he is content to speak rather of events than of men; he is unable to bid the dead live again; facts remain inanimate in his hands; he is always careful but always colourless; and his history is, therefore, it must be confessed, rather arid and uninteresting reading.

This, of course, is to be understood in some degree relatively to the conjectures it is impossible to resist forming as to what a history of the reign of Queen Anne would have proved in the hands of Lord Macaulay. The period is one of the most interesting in all our annals. It has been suggested that Macaulay was happily spared entering upon a narrative that would have severely tried his impartiality as an historian in connexion with his fidelity to his party opinions. The good achieved by the Whigs at the Revolution suffered no abatement under the rule of William the Third; but under Anne the Whig party was certainly to be seen at a disadvantage, which increased during the reigns of her successors. On this head, however, Macaulay in his essay upon the War of the Succession had made many explicit admissions. "We by no means hold ourselves bound to defend all the measures of our favourite party," he writes; and further on he declares his conviction that it is one of

the most sacred duties of the historian "to point out clearly the errors of those whose general conduct he admires." In addition he had made what was for him a magnanimous concession, when he stated that "on the great question which divided England during the last four years of Anne's reign, the Tories were in the right and the Whigs in the wrong;" while in reference to the practical questions pending at a little later date he had plainly averred in his second essay upon Lord Chatham that "the Tory was a reformer, and indeed an intemperate and indiscreet reformer, while the Whig was conservative even to bigotry." It is to be noted, too, while referring to regrets hardly to be withheld, that Macaulay was not destined to write the history of England of this period; that he had made many advances to the subject. Not only had he proclaimed his belief that Harley was a "solemn trifler" and Bolingbroke "a brilliant knave," and upheld the treaty of Utrecht in his essay—in itself a sort of condensed history—upon the War of the Succession, but he had written an elaborate paper upon Addison, with regard both to his literary and his political career; he had told the story of Congreve's life, and through certain of his essays, he had scattered frequent references to Steele and Prior and Pope. His acquaintance with what is usually called "the Augustan age of Anne" was, indeed, intimate, and he could have brought to bear upon its history cordial sympathy and appreciation in addition to that skill in portraiture and power of scene-painting of which he was so consummate a master.

In that comparison with Lord Macaulay which the circumstances of the case will not permit us to avoid, Lord Stanhope has rather the air of reducing history to that "old almanack" quality of which Lord Plunket spoke in 1825, though Mercier had been beforehand with him in using the expression and Boswell had anticipated Mercier by many years. Lord Stanhope has produced a careful, close, straightforward narrative of the events of the reign of Anne, availing himself of reference to the Blenheim papers, from which Archdeacon Coxe made large extracts in his Life of Marlborough, and assisted by the access afforded him by Napoleon the Third to the archives of the foreign offices at Paris during the last years of Louis the Fourteenth. In this way he has been enabled to obtain transcripts of the secret letters addressed by the Abbé Gaultier to M. de Torcy, from which extracts only had been made by Sir James Mackintosh in 1814. One has only to look at the number of pages in which Lord Stanhope has compressed his account of the important events of 1701 to 1713 to be satisfied that his old virtue of conciseness has not abandoned him. Lord Macaulay would have required a canvas of at least thrice the size. Still, who can doubt that any measure of diffuseness and digression would have been forgiven him? In its character of "connecting link," however, this new History of Anne will unquestionably be found useful and convenient by many, and is worthy of a fair measure of commendation.

In the reign of Anne, as Lord Stanhope justly but a little awkwardly observes, "the main figure in war and politics, around which it may be said that all the others centre, is undoubtedly Marlborough." It is not clear

how figures are to centre round anything or anybody; but the idea intended to be conveyed is sufficiently intelligible. The period of Anne is popularly identified with the career of Marlborough. Lord Stanhope's judgment of the Great Captain is in opposition to Macaulay's avowedly condemnatory opinion, but it will probably obtain common acceptance notwithstanding. The intensity of Marlborough's avarice has, of course, to be admitted, with all the meannesses into which it betrayed him. Still Bolingbroke's grand view of him—"he was so great a man that I forgot he had that defect"—may be counted as conveying a very general judgment; and to this should be added Voltaire's assertion that Marlborough had never besieged a fortress that he had not taken, never fought a battle which he had not won, never conducted a negotiation which he had not brought to a prosperous close. The full significance of this praise, as Lord Stanhope notes, can hardly be appreciated until it is seen to how few of the greatest commanders it is applicable. It could not be said of the Black Prince, of Condé, of Turenne, of Eugène, or of Frederick. "It could not be said of Wellington, when we remember that he raised the siege of Burgos. It could not be said of Napoleon, even had he died before the battle of Leipzig, when we remember that he raised the siege of Acre." Marlborough's uniform success Lord Stanhope attributes not to his courage or his especial acquaintance with the rules and tactics of war, but to his strong, clear, good sense, which enabled him, unwarped by passion or any other disturbing influence, to form a cool decision on the balance of opposite advantages, and then calmly and firmly to abide the issue, prosperous or unprosperous. Gifted by nature with an admirable sweetness and serenity of temper, to say nothing of his advantages of personal aspect, always gracious and dignified in his manner, he was, "though not, as I imagine," says his historian, "warm-hearted beyond the precincts of his house, a humane and compassionate man." He never neglected the care of his wounded, and was merciful and considerate to his prisoners. How he sustained—or "signally retrieved," to adopt the words of the Commons' vote—the ancient glory of England need not be recounted.

But the errors and defects of Marlborough's character were still of a monstrous kind. By the side of his political frailty and utter want of moral principle, his avarice, pushed to the most miserable extreme as it was, seems a small matter. But his treason admits of no palliation. It was not simply that comparatively mild form of treason which prevailed so generally under Anne, and won indeed the sympathies of the Queen herself, to say nothing of its obtaining the support of the majority of the clergy and country gentlemen,—the Jacobitism which plotted, not against the reigning sovereign, but against the provisions of the Act of Settlement, which appointed the Elector of Hanover her successor. According to strict law, it was, of course, treasonable to hold that, the Queen's brother willing to renounce the faith of Rome, the spirit of the Act of Settlement might be set against its letter, and a Protestant sovereign secured and the Stuart dynasty continued without need of importing a foreign ruler. Yet this view of the situation had some moral extenuation. Even in King William's time it was commonly believed that

the titular Prince of Wales would eventually be restored, as his uncle Charles had been; and men who disclaimed Jacobite sympathies and recognized the Princess Anne as William's heir were yet extremely unwilling, by taking the oath of adjuration or any other public step, to disown themselves from the possible sovereign of the future. Loyalty to Anne was thus reconcilable with disloyalty to the Elector. Bolingbroke's treason, it may be noted, was of this complexion; but Marlborough's baseness, as it had an older and a later date, was of deeper dye. After taking the oath to King William, he had corresponded with James at St. Germain's, accepted posts in his service, and secretly disclosed the Brest project to the French Government; while, in name at least, the Commander-in-Chief of George the First, he had sent over money to the exiled Prince to aid him in his invasion of the kingdom.

Upon the whole Lord Stanhope is of opinion that the Queen fairly merited the popular appellation of "Good Queen Anne." She was sincerely attached to the Church of England; her domestic life was exemplary; she was liberal in her benefactions, warm-hearted and compassionate in her private relations. "Queen Anne had always been devout, chaste and formal—in short a prude," writes an anonymous contemporary critic quoted by Lord Stanhope; "she discouraged as much as she could the usual and even the most pardonable vices of courts. Her drawing-rooms were more respectable than agreeable, and had more the air of solemn places of worship than the gaiety of a court." Yet it is clear that her mental powers were inconsiderable, and that she was but a degree less dull than her singularly dull husband. There is a suspicion of obtuseness of feeling in the resignation with which she bore the loss of child after child, till she at last became childless, though there is something touching in her subscribing herself "Your poor unfortunate faithful Morley" in her letters to "Mrs. Freeman" (the Duchess of Marlborough), written after the decease of her last surviving child, the Duke of Gloucester. Placed as she was, there was weakness in the ardour of her affection for her friends and favourites; it was the enslavement of feebleness by stronger spirits. A certain selfishness inclined her to favour the projects of the zealots of prerogative, while her family feelings urged her to abet the aims of her exiled brother, and nearly succeeded in involving the country in another revolution. She was, moreover, of a timorous nature, deficient in dignity and in a sense of the responsibilities of her position.

We hope soon to return to Lord Stanhope's volume.

#### NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

*St. Bede's.* By Mrs. Eiloart. 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

*Too Much and Too Little Money.* By the Author of 'A Change of Luck.' 2 vols. (Chapman & Hall.)

*One Maiden Only.* By Edward Campbell Tainsh. 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

*Heirs of the Soil.* By Mrs. Lorenzo N. Nunn. (Dublin, Moffat & Co.)

'*ST. BEDE'S*' is one of those books which make us wish that the booksellers and publishers could so arrange matters as, without losing their lawful dues, to relax the rule which seems to

insist that every novel shall appear in three volumes. The story is well told; the English is unusually good for a lady novelist; the most scrupulous could take no exception to the morals of the tale; the plot, if somewhat improbable, is ingenious; yet when we laid it down we felt as if, in spite of these advantages, we had been unfairly treated in being made to read through three octavo volumes to get our story. The worst evil is the dilution that the story itself has to suffer, by means of unnecessary and awkward repetitions of bits of description and the like, which are very well once for all, but which become tedious when we are told, for instance, two or three times, in almost the same words, that the houses in St. Bede's were built of red brick, or that Kitty was no coquette. All this makes us regret, as we said before, that author, publisher, bookseller, and all concerned, cannot get their lawful remuneration without the conventional number of volumes. In one volume or so this would be a pleasanter book to read, and the compression would tell favourably on the story itself. This is briefly as follows: the hero, Norman Launceton, falls in love with the heroine, Kitty Ridsdale, each of them possessing the usual qualities required to make men heroes and women heroines. They are going to be married, when Norman discovers that there is in his family an hereditary taint of madness, which renders it impossible for him, as an honourable man, to marry, and thus doom a woman whom he loves to the unspeakable misery of bringing into the world children on whom such a curse must rest. Accordingly, at the end of the second volume the marriage is broken off, and both lovers make up their minds to give up all hopes of wedlock. How the difficulty is got over, five years afterwards, at the end of the third volume, and how they get married after all, and live happily ever after (for thus much we think we may tell without betraying secrets); all this our readers must go to the book itself to learn. They might easily take up a worse novel; and as we have already remarked, it is one fit for any reader: no small praise, after all, in these days. It does not sparkle anywhere with brilliant repartee or epigram, but flows pleasantly on, with just enough interest to make one glad to take it up after laying it aside, and not enough to make one read it when one ought to be doing something else. Of course there are some inaccuracies; few novels from feminine hands are without them, nor is Mrs. Eiloart an exception to the rule. We would point out as politely as possible that in the year succeeding the Crimean War the Reform League was not yet heard of, nor was Mr. Edmond Beales renowned as a champion of democracy; moreover, at that time, the detestable expression "low form," not being as yet in existence, was not in use among even fast young ladies. Little anachronisms of this kind destroy the *vraisemblable* in a story of modern life, which is nothing if not accurate in its details. Touching other errors; if Mrs. Eiloart will refer to the "Golden Treasury" she will see that Wither, not Suckling, was the author of "If she be not fair to me"; and Johnson's Dictionary will inform her that the only correct use of "foregone" is in such a phrase as a "foregone conclusion." What she means is "forgone," where "for" is the same prefix as in *forbid*

or *forswear*. One more blunder only will we notice, but it is one of which lady novelists have been so often told that they really ought not to make it; people are not *born* with Christian names, and Mrs. Grayle could not therefore have been *née* Alice Pomeroy. These may seem trivial faults, but though Mrs. Eiloart is far from the worst offender in this respect we mention them because every carelessness of this kind does its share towards tainting our language; which it should be the special aim of every novelist no less than of more serious writers to preserve in its undefiled purity.

"Who drives fat oxen should himself be fat"; and it is perhaps excusable that a novel of which the scene is laid in British Philistia should be a trifle dull. At any rate, the author of "Too Much and Too Little Money" has not escaped infection from the language and sentiments of his unfortunately commonplace characters. Yet this is in many respects not only a harmless but an instructive book. That it is not long and not morbidly sensational are perhaps but negative merits; but to bear the stamp of truth to nature, though of colourless truth to somewhat dreary nature, may be considered a positive advantage. It is satisfactory to find, too, that whatever be the evil, exceptional or not, which startles one from time to time at the opposite poles of society, yet the commercial circles of our northern towns do not habitually break the ten commandments, and are not unfriendly to their neighbours. The presiding genius of the story, a philanthropic doctor, provides the sentiment or moral which the tale is destined to unfold." "It is worse to have too much than too little money." Money is the *πάντων μέρος* throughout the progress of the tale. Two brothers, one practical, one speculative, are ruined by the ill-judged management of a feeble father, their senior partner in a commercial firm. Certain matrimonial hopes are also dashed, for besides the clipping of love's wings involved in the commercial failure, the wealthy father of one of the young ladies concerned is informed by an odious rival of a scandalous story to the disadvantage of the younger hero. The readiness with which the scandal is accepted affords a proper opportunity for lamenting the deceitfulness of riches. The recovery by the two brothers of a position of affluence, which they attain by methods characteristically different, the happy conclusion of their love affair, the clearing of Stephen's character, the humiliation of the odious rival, who has put himself within the grasp of the law by destroying a machine on which the elder and gentler brother is reckoning to retrieve his fortune, and the blissful termination of another honourable and almost romantic courtship are all well described, and form the remainder of the tale. The characters, though most of them well imagined, are all of them imperfectly exhibited. The two brothers are the best; they both love with much heartiness, one energetically, the other patiently, and take distinct positions on the treadmill provided for them. We have a weak "manufactress" with the slightest possible suspicion of Mrs. Nickleby in her composition, and a strong-minded maid-servant who raises our hopes for a moment, but both fail to satisfy our expectations. Indeed our author would find himself more at home upon "the boards," where scenery and dress, a real railway train and machine-

room, and brother Joseph in a fair wig, which we learn is one of his most important characteristics, might present successfully his incomplete though not unpromising conceptions.

The author of "One Maiden Only" has taken for the foundation of his novel a psychological maxim of which all experience shows the truth, however theory and *a priori* calculation may attempt to battle with it. It is this: that woman's love for man is created less by the actual merit of the object than by some innate perception which cannot be exactly defined; and that, say or do what we will, the worst man may win the prize while the better man may be looked upon with the calm eye of mere friendship to the end. In his efforts to exemplify this truth, Mr. Tainsh wisely avoids running into extremes, and presents to the reader a naturally drawn and not improbable example. We do not find that Beata, the heroine, rejects a brilliant admirer, and falls in love with an uninteresting boor. On the contrary, though both the brothers who have loved her from childhood are men of promise, and worthy, at the outset of the story, of her affection and esteem, it is in fact the more sparkling brother of the two who is represented as kindling the nascent flame in her youthful heart. Consequently, the story is all the more true to nature, and recommends itself the better to the reader as a genuine study of character. And when the favoured brother, Hartley Leighton, takes to evil courses, and falls lower and lower in the moral scale till he seems likely to lose altogether his fortune, position and character, it would be unreasonable to find fault with Beata for continuing to love him in secret, for such persistency against the force of adverse circumstances is the ideal, and often the reality, of a woman's instinctive fidelity. Geoffrey, the disappointed brother, is a modest, plodding and humbly resolute man, who does the whole work of the story, keeps everything in order while his wayward relative is going to the bad, and rescues Hartley at last from open disgrace, partly by a sudden appeal to his better feelings, and partly by the power of the press, which, being a literary man by profession, he has, after long struggling and fighting upwards, learnt to wield with considerable effect. The characters of the rival brothers, and of the heroine Beata, the object of their joint adoration, are powerfully drawn; and the fascinating Hartley's half-coaxing, half-commanding power over pretty young women is a feature of the day which the author understands and brings out happily. But the amount of kissing that goes on between unengaged people would scarcely be allowed in well-regulated families; and the expression "It's a lie," used by Hartley in the drawing-room of his official superior, in the ordinary course of conversation, is exceedingly startling and unusual. How is it that novelists, whose business it is to portray the actual state of society, can sometimes display, in points of detail, an apparent ignorance of its most ordinary rules? The blemishes of the work before us are confined to these little matters, for its general tone is pure and healthy.

"Heirs of the Soil" is an interesting story upon a topic that sounds anything but promising; it is neither more nor less than on the vexed question of Tenant-Right. Mrs. Nunn seems to understand the subject like a true woman, for thanks to her power of sympa-

thizing with all classes, she has sympathy with the peasantry and yet she can do justice to those landlords who act conscientiously from their own point of view. She can also pity the misguided men who get into crime from ignorance, suffering, and unjust, although they may not be illegal, hardships. There are types of all classes of the native Irish, and there are the land-holding Saxons obnoxious to them; there are good people and there are bad. Mrs. Nunn can touch the best phases of Irish character, and she does not spare the worthless. There are some excellent scenes. The eviction of old Jerry M'Gwire has its comic as well as its pathetic side; the M'Gwires are every one of them a bad lot, and no landlord could be blamed for wishing to be rid of them; but the way in which it is done makes the reader very sorry and almost sympathetic with the victims. The eviction of the M'Carthys of Derrybawn is quite another matter, and shows the harsh cruelty and substantial injustice possible under irreproachable legal forms. The M'Carthys are of the very best class of tenant-farmers, whether Irish or English. However, though in the matter of eviction both bad and good seem to fare alike, the difference of character tells in the end; and Owen Macarthy, the son of the old tenant of Derrybawn, comes back from America a thriving man, a captain who has seen service in the Federal army, handsome and romantic enough to touch the heart of any young lady who reads about him; while the worthless M'Gwires work out their natural destiny. There is a separate current of interest kept up for the family at the "Big House," the owners of the property. The threads of the story are very well interwoven; but when Mrs. Nunn begins to describe the love passages between Mr. Hugh Dudley and Miss May Langley she becomes sentimental and falls into the Minerva Press style of writing, which is in curious contrast to the firmness of touch with which she deals with the social and political questions which are so hard to answer, and in which so many interests are involved.

## OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*Memoirs of the War in the Southern Department of the United States.* By Henry Lee. New Edition, with a Biography of the Author by Robert E. Lee. (Low & Co.)

THE termination of the civil war in America has restored officers and men to the peaceful occupations which were interrupted for a time. While the late Confederate Chancellor of the Exchequer is practising at the English Bar, the late Confederate Commander-in-Chief presides over a college in Virginia, and from thence he has sent forth this third edition of his father's work on the War of Independence. The biographical sketch prefixed is the only part of the book that is absolutely new, and the chief value of this consists in the letters written by Henry Lee to the eldest son of his second marriage. We are disappointed at the scantiness of the information contained in the Memoir itself. The exploits by which Henry Lee earned the name of "Light-Horse Harry" are merely hinted at; and constant reference to other books, predominance of quotation, and an absence of original independent statement, produce an effect of tamelessness. Such a judgment ought not to be deserved by General Lee. It is some compensation for the inadequacy of the narrative that the letters printed at the end of it give us a thorough insight into Henry Lee's character. We may trace in many of his expressions the germs of that influence which must have wrought upon his sons, and have helped one

of them to attain such eminence. General Lee is evidently proud of his family, as appears from the pedigree with which the Memoir opens. But he has even more cause to boast of his father. The high principles inculcated in his letters,—the affection with which, at a distance from home, and in illness, he watched over his family,—the manly feeling and sincerity breathing from every line,—impress us deeply. Henry Lee pours out all his heart to his son, and asks for a similar return. "Speak from your heart to my heart," he says. "If your letters exhibit labour instead of negligent ease, I shall be unhappy; never show those from me to your preceptor or any one else." He warns his son against lying and swearing, and particularly exhorts him to be pious, "from love to Almighty God and love of virtue, which are synonymous; not from fear of hell—a low, base influence." All the letters are couched in a similar tone; but they also enter into many points relating to English and classical literature. Judgment is passed on Bacon and Locke, Lucretius and Sophocles. Of English poets, Henry Lee preferred Pope; "he is worthy of universal applause, far superior to Milton, as his 'Iliad' compared with 'Paradise Lost' evinces." The recommendation of the meditations of Marcus Aurelius is more characteristic, and shows that with Henry Lee classical study was not a mere elegant pursuit, nor only a training of the mind, but had its effect on the whole character. He imbibed to the full the spirit of many of the great men of antiquity, and he made it hereditary in his family.

*Shakespeare illustrated by the Lex Scripta.* By William Lowes Rushton. Part I. (Longmans & Co.)

ALL the Shakspearian works of Mr. Rushton contain useful information, and the present is no exception to the rule. He must, however, excuse an observation that in the present tract the hobby is ridden somewhat to excess. Most people could understand the use of the word *perceive* in 'The Two Gentlemen of Verona' without a reference to the Statute Law; and we own to a feeling akin to dismay at being favoured with a dissertation on the punishment of ear-cutting, in illustration of the disputed reading, *one-ears*, in 'The First Part of Henry the Fourth.' Gadshill is bragging of the social position of his companions, and the new conjecture, *one-ears*, is clearly inadmissible.

*The Works of Christopher Marlowe.* Edited by Lieut.-Col. Francis Cunningham. (Crocker Brothers.)

A cheap edition of the works of one of our ablest early dramatists, elegantly printed, and in every way creditable to the editor and publishers. Students will, of course, prefer the more elaborate edition by Dyce; but the general reader who wishes to make himself acquainted with the vigorous dramas of Marlowe cannot do better than read them in this popular form.

*The Sonnets of Shakespeare Solved, and the Mystery of his Friendship, Love and Rivalry Revealed.* By Henry Brown. (J. R. Smith.)

*Shakespeare's Sonnets and A Lover's Complaint.* Reprinted in the Orthography and Punctuation of the Original Edition of 1609. (Same Publisher.)

A story is told of a Yorkshire farmer who, considering one book as good as another for winter reading, bought for this purpose a copy of the old folio edition of Johnson's Dictionary. By the time he arrived at the letter "h," he remarked that he could neither make out the plot, nor exactly understand what the author was driving at. We are in a somewhat like predicament after a perusal of Mr. Brown's work on the Sonnets of Shakespeare; but although we cannot say that the great mystery is solved, it is undeniable that the book is written with good feeling, and is evidently the result of much thought and study. It is the first publication also of a self-taught working man, and adverse criticism would be out of place even if it were deserved. If Mr. Brown has failed in his main object, it must be remembered that other writers of acknowledged eminence have been equally unsuccessful. Mr.

Russell Smith's reprint of the first edition of the Sonnets, 1609, forms a neat and desirable companion volume.

*The Happy Boy: a Tale of Norwegian Peasant Life.* By Bjornstjerne Bjornson. Translated from the Norwegian by H. R. G. (Boston and Cambridge, Lever, Francis & Co.; London, Trübner & Co.)

This is a charming story, beautifully told; there is a freshness and novelty given to "the old, old story" of a true love that did not run smooth,—the love of a peasant boy for one above himself in position and riches, though both belong to the peasant class; and the story tells how the little boy loved the girl; and how the youth loved the maiden; how the young man went out and worked for her sake, and how he succeeded; and how still the obstacles continued, but they were both faithful, and at last they were made happy; though, for the matter of that, they had never been miserable, for they had never mistrusted each other. There is a schoolmaster, who is as much beloved by the reader as by the children in the story. Oeyvind's father and mother are well sketched. Marit, the young girl, is like a young girl all over the world, but her little coquettish and vacillations are charming, for she makes all she says and does seem delightful to others besides Oeyvind, and to the reader especially! There is a charm of simplicity, a fragrance from the pine-woods over the whole tale. It is also full of sweet and tender wisdom, and no one can read it without feeling the better for its unpretending words of help and counsel. As a picture of Norwegian peasant life it has an additional interest.

*National Self-Government in Europe and America.* By J. W. Probyn. (Trübner & Co.)

MR. PROBYN is the author of a volume of 'Essays on Italy, Ireland and the United States,' which was noticed favourably in a recent number of this journal. The present work has many of the characteristics which marked those essays, but it falls short of them in distinctness and definiteness of purpose. We see that the author is familiar with the recent political history of the time, that his sympathies are with the cause of liberty, and that he can skilfully analyze the motives of rulers as well as the complicated causes of great events. But his book leaves us on the whole in some doubt as to its aims and objects, and we cannot tell whether Mr. Probyn establishes his propositions because we hardly know whence he starts and what point he is tending.

We have on our table *The French Genders in Rhyme*, by A.M. Cantab. (Nutt),—*British Sheep-Farming*, by W. Brown (Edinburgh, Black),—*Irregularities and Diseases of the Teeth*, by H. Sewill (Churchill),—*The Gates Ajar*, by E. S. Phelps (Routledge),—*Aldine Edition of the Poets: Burns*, Vol. I. (Bell & Daldy),—*The Meeting of the Sisters*, by an English Settler (Moffat),—*How to Cook Puddings in Two Hundred Different Ways*, by G. Hill (Routledge),—*Divisions in the Society of Friends*, by T. H. Speakman (Trübner),—*Un Paquet de Lettres*, par Gustav Droz (Nutt): very clever and amusing. Among new editions we have *History of the Egyptian Revolution*, by A. A. Paton (Trübner),—*Mrs. Loudon's First Book of Botany*, revised and enlarged by D. Wooster (Bell & Daldy),—*Choice and Chance*, by the Rev. W. A. Whitworth, M.A. (Bell & Daldy),—*The Creator and the Creation*, by J. Young, LL.D. (Strahan). Also the following pamphlets: *A Plea for the Compulsory Teaching of the Elements of Physical Education in our National Elementary Schools*, by M. Roth, M.D. (Groombridge),—*On the Principle of Compulsion in Primary Education*, by J. A. Bremner (Manchester, Roberts),—*Let there be Light! a Plea for Education*, by C. R. Brown (Murray & Son),—*Compulsory Education*, by the Hon. D. Campbell, M.A. (Murray),—*An Irish Farmer on the Land Difficulty*, by J. E. Scriven (Moffat),—*Speeches in the Debate on the Second Reading of the Married Women's Property Bill in the House of Commons* (Manchester, Ireland),—*On the Forfeiture of Pro-*

party by Married Women, by A. Hobhouse, Q.C. (Manchester, Ireland).—*On the Laws relating to the Property of Married Women*, by A. Hobhouse, Q.C. (Manchester, Ireland).—*The Policy of the Contagious Diseases Acts 1866 and 1869 tested by the Principles of Ethical and Political Science*, by S. Amos, M.A. (Ridgway).—*A Threefold Cord; or, the United Testimonies of British Ladies, Ministers of the Gospel and Medical Men in favour of the Repeal of the Contagious Diseases Acts* (Tweedie).—*My Trip to the Suez Canal, and Back to London* (Hamilton & Co.).—*Byron: his Biographers and Critics*, by J. S. Moore (Sydney, Ferguson).—*A True Key to the Assyrian History, Sciences and Religion*, by D. Smith (Burns).—*History of the British Flag*, by C. T. Richardson, M.D. (Kitto).—*Dissenting Reasons for joining the Church*, by the Rev. B. Grant, B.A. (Macintosh).—*The Compulsory Celibacy of the Clergy and the Council*, by a Roman Catholic Layman (Ridgway).—*On the Divinity of Christ* (Macintosh).—*The Church, Wesleyan Methodism and Dissent*, by the Rev. W. Willan (Hamilton & Co.).

## SCHOOL-BOOKS.

*The Kings of Europe*. By M. S. Fitzgerald. (Longmans & Co.)

We do not understand the object of Mr. Fitzgerald's book: if his book is intended to aid people to gain a knowledge of history, why does Mr. Fitzgerald say, "Navarre, Arragon, Hungary and Poland being no longer independent monarchies, their kings have not been noticed here"? Mr. Fitzgerald's notions of history are odd: "Francis the First," he says, "renounced the title of Emperor of the Rhenish States and became only Emperor of Austria." A book written in this way is worse than useless.

*Outlines of Scottish History*. By D. M. Smith. (Kent.)

MR. SMITH must be a Scotchman, for he repeats the old eulogies of Wallace and Bruce with an unsuspecting faith that is almost touching. Yet the book shows that he has attempted, although with little success, to avail himself of modern criticism. The notice of "The Industries of Scotland" with which he ends is the most disagreeable form which we have met with of those philistine eulogies of the material prosperity of our time that constitute the inevitable close of school histories.

*A Reference Book of Modern Geography for the Use of Public Schools and Civil Service Candidates*. By A. C. Ewald, F.S.A. (Longmans & Co.)

DESIGNED to serve as a medium between small school geographies and exhaustive but exhausting works, which contain a good deal that is not required for ordinary purposes. The information is generally correct and distinctly arranged. We do not value the alphabetical list of rivers very highly, preferring a geographical arrangement, but we are pleased with the list of places to which some interest, historical or otherwise, is attached.

*Nuces: Exercises on the Syntax of the Public School Latin Primer*. Constructed by W. Johnson, M.A. Part III. (Simpkin & Co.)

One of the masters at Eton has here prepared a number of exercises in the shape of English narrative passages, with numerous references to the Public School Latin Primer and other aids for translation into Latin. Not only is all needful help afforded, but valuable warnings are given against errors and faults into which boys are apt to fall. It may be recommended as an excellent companion to the Primer and introduction to Latin prose.

*A Prose Translation of Virgil's Eclogues*. By an Oxford Graduate. (Rivingtons.)

It is difficult to understand the *raison d'être* of this kind of book. For those who want a "crib" (not a class to be encouraged), has not Mr. Bohn long ago done what was needful? and we doubt if any one wishing to know and admire the Mantuan bard would seek the aid of those translations of which this is a fair specimen. The Oxford Graduate is generally correct, but dull. He candidly admits his obligations to Prof. Conington; and if he would

go a step further, and let us know, by inverted commas or otherwise, what is Conington and what is the Graduate, his book might be of some service to students. Once or twice we doubt the accuracy of his renderings; *e.g.*, in Georg. ii. 150, *pecudes* cannot well mean "cattle," though Conington, we see, takes this view; for first, the word is not used in this sense by Augustan writers; and secondly, Virgil can hardly have meant that physiological laws were suspended in behalf of the favoured land of Saturn, which, if we mistake not, would be involved in the words *Bis gravide pecudes did pecudes* mean "cattle." Let us add, to the publisher's credit, that the book comes into our hands with its leaves ready cut: a good American example which all our publishers would do well to follow.

*An Elementary Greek Grammar, intended as a Companion to the Public School Latin Primer*.

By E. St. J. Parry, M.A. (Longmans & Co.)

In noticing the Accidence of this grammar, we regretted the absence of remarks on accentuation and the dialects. They are appended to the complete Grammar now published. The Syntax is framed as much as possible after the model of the 'Public School Latin Primer,' the phraseology of which is imitated even to a fault. The explanations are not always happy. It is rather awkward to define the dative as "the case of the remoter object," and then tell the reader in a note to this statement, that "the true idea of the dative case is proximity." The account of compound sentences is good; that of the tenses, rather obscure.

*The Prometheus Vinctus of Æschylus, with Notes*.

By J. T. Watson, M.A. (Williams & Norgate.) WE do not quite understand the aim of this edition: when we first glanced at it, the foot-notes made us think it was a critical edition; but the editor has, we find, deserted Dindorf's text on only two occasions. The notes at the end are the result of a free and not always wise use of the scissors.

*Homer's Iliad. Books I.—XII. With Notes*, by S. H. Reynolds, M.A. (Rivingtons.)

We are disappointed with this work. Mr. Reynolds' notes might have deserved praise forty years ago; but they are quite behind the requirements of 1870. Mr. Reynolds apparently knows almost nothing of the Homeric criticism since Buttmann's Lexilogus; he never, we think, mentions Spitzner or Lehrs, and he often wastes space by giving interpretations that all scholars reject. Mr. Reynolds must do a little more than read Mr. Matthew Arnold's Lectures if he wishes to edit Homer. The contrast between his book and the school edition of the *Odyssey*, which Dr. Ameis lately published, or that which the same scholar has commenced of the *Iliad*, is not creditable to the English editor.

*Arithmetic, Theoretical and Practical*. By W. H. Girdlestone. (Rivingtons.)

THIS school edition of Mr. Girdlestone's 'Arithmetic' deserves all praise. We have the second edition of the larger work before us, and we are glad at its success, but we are still better pleased to find that the book has now a chance of penetrating into schools. "Sums" may really be found, after all, to exercise a boy's intellect—not, as too often happens, to bewilder it.

## LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

## Theology.

Alford's (Dean) Biblical Revision, its Duties, &c., Svo. 1/ swd. Baird's *The Days that are Past*, Short Church History, 12mo. 2/6. Norris's *Catechist's Manual*, 12mo. 1/3 cl. swd. Notes on the Epistles to the Hebrews, by J. N. D., 12mo. 1/6 cl. One Hundred Choice Hymns in Large Type, cr. Svo. 2/ cl. Stuart's Primitive Christianity, 12mo. 1/6 cl. Young's Lessons on Confirmation, 12mo. 2/6 cl.

## Philosophy.

Ramsay's (Sir G.) Ontology, or Things Existing, cr. Svo. 3/6 cl. Zeller's Stoics, Epicureans and Sceptics, trans. by Reichel, 14/

## Law.

Walton's Practice of Court of Common Pleas at Lancaster, 6/ Fine Art.

Warren's Text-Book of Art Studies for Schools, cr. Svo. 2/6 cl.

## History.

Dodd's Thomas Chalmers, a Biographical Study, cr. Svo. 5/ cl. Goddard's Letters on the American Rebellion, 1860-65, Svo. 15/ Mercer's (Gen. C.) Journal of the Waterloo Campaign, 2 vols. 21/ Osborne's Memorials of the Life and Character of Lady Osborne, 8 vols. 28/

## Science.

Ethnological Society's Journal, new series, Vol. 1, Svo. 14/ cl. Nicholson's Zoology for Students, Vol. 1, Invertebrata, 7/6 cl. Robertson's Questions on Lockyer's Elementary Astronomy, 1/6 Stevenson's Proposals for Illumination of Beacons & Buoys, 1/6

## General Literature.

Aldine Poets: Burns's Poems, Vol. 2, 12mo. 1/6 cl. Austen's Jane Mansfield Park, cr. Svo. 6/ cl. Brown's British Sheep Farming, 12mo. 5/ cl.

College Debts, by an Oxford M.A., 2 vols. cr. Svo. 21/ cl.

Daniel's Notes, &c., on Doubtful Passages in Shakespeare, 3/6

Devere's Spring and Summer Fashions, on roller, 5/

Dickey's (E.) The Morning Land, 2 vols. cr. Svo. 16/ cl.

English Reprints: Nawton's Fragments & Watson's Poems, 2/6

Elliott's (Mrs.) St. Bede's, 3 vols. cr. Svo. 31/6 cl.

Hodgson's Chequered Shade, svo. 10/6 cl.

Holland's Proposed National Primary Education, cr. Svo. 5/ cl.

Howard's Continental Farming and Peasantry, 3/6 cl.

Jennings's The Rosicrucians, their Rites, &c., cr. Svo. 10/6 cl.

Jessie Grey; or, the Discipline of Life, by M. L. G., 12mo. 2/ cl.

Johnson's (H. C. R.) Walter Raleigh Sir John, cr. Svo. 10/6 cl.

Katie Johnstone's Cross, a Canadian Tale, 12mo. 2/6 cl.

Kendall's Leaves from Australian Forests, 12mo. 5/ cl.

Lacock's Sketches of Modern Paris, from the German, 10/6 cl.

Meeting (The) of the Sisters, by an English Settler, sq. 2/6 cl.

Morris's (John) Aids to Contentment, cr. Svo. 5/ cl.

Pellico's (Stirio) Le Me Prigioni, 12mo. 2/6 cl.

Read's (D.) Lawyers and Doctors, Orphans and Guardians, 5/

Rural and City Life, by Old Boomerang, cr. Svo. 6/ cl.

Smith's (A.) Wealth of Nations, new ed., cr. Svo. 5/ cl.

Songs, Rounds and Quartets, by Handel, Haydn, &c., sq. 2/ cl.

Tennyson's Works, Complete to, cr. Svo. 10/6 cl.

Truth and Error, by an Octogenarian, 18mo. 3/ cl.

Varian's Harp of Erin, Ballad Poetry, 18mo. 2/ cl.

Westward Hoe for Acolon, as described by Capt. Whitbourne, 5/

Worboise's Grey and Gold, 12mo. 5/ cl.

Yardley's Supplementary Stories and Poems, 12mo. 3/6 cl.

## OXFORD EDUCATION.

Oxford, March 23, 1870.

THE almost universal feeling that some change is desirable in our Examination Statute has at length taken a definite form, and during the past week we have been discussing in the congregation of the University a series of resolutions indicating the probable course of our future legislation. Many of the proposed alterations are mere points of detail, but their general tendency cannot fail to interest all who wish to see the best possible education given in our Universities.

For many years past Oxford reformers have been seeking to establish a specialization of study, based on a sufficient general training previous to the special pursuit. In this they are only bringing back the old state of things: before the Reformation the studies of the place commenced with a training in Arts, from which the student afterwards turned to the particular branch of learning for which he felt himself to be most qualified. And if in the present day the time which is spent on Arts (that is, on the Greek and Latin languages as such) is much shorter than it was then, we must remember that at that time the Universities occupied the place which the public schools now hold, and that students came to Oxford at the age of 13 or 14, often illiterate boys who had to be taught the rudiments from the very beginning. But the case is very different now: the early teaching is all done, or is supposed to be done, before the university course commences; so that we are justified in merely requiring of all a certain definite standard of attainment in humane arts before drafting off our students into the special schools, where they are to prepare themselves for the work of life.

This may be said to be the basis of the scheme which we are now considering. We have for a long time past been hesitating between the two theories of what the University ought to be: the one is, that from first to last Latin and Greek should be everything; that Oxford and Cambridge are not meant to educate the various classes of the community in what may be most practically useful to them in life, but only to educate that class who either may desire to devote themselves to literature, or to statesmanship, or to general cultivation—the upper class in fact, who have so long had almost a monopoly of university education. The other theory is, that if we are really to deserve the name of a University and not simply of a college of humane studies, we must open our doors to all and invite here all, of whatever class, whose pursuit in life renders it desirable that they should have a theoretical, as well as practical education, and should be cultivated, as well as skilled, labourers. On this theory, which is continually gaining ground in Oxford, we should invite to the university the

artist, the lawyer, the engineer and the physician quite as much as the statesman or the divine. We should seek to give to all who care for it a thorough training in the theory of their profession: not in the practical part of it, for that may as a rule be better learnt elsewhere: it is impossible for us to give to the surgeon the wide experience which he obtains in the London hospitals, any more than we can train the clergyman in the management of a parish; but we can give, we ought to give, to the one and the other such a scientific knowledge as may furnish them with a definite basis of principles on which the superstructure of practice may afterwards be built up. If the Universities are to hold their proper place in the country, they must stamp every one who has been educated at them not only with a general cultivation but with a special capacity for his own special profession.

The resolutions which are now before us are based on this view of the functions of a university. On the one hand they modify the character of the examination in Arts which every student must pass before turning to what may be called his professional training. A large minimum of attainment is to be required, and not only the text but the matter of the books read is to form the subject of examination. Nor are these books as heretofore to be confined to poets and orators, but out of the three which are to be presented, one, at least, must be an historian. On the other hand, this previous examination is to be placed at a somewhat earlier stage of a man's university career: partly with the view of giving him a longer time for his speciality; partly because the time which candidates for Honours in the final school generally spend at Oxford is considered to be rather longer than is desirable. It is at present quite a year in excess of the limit which is fixed at Cambridge.

It is considered by some of the leading scholars of the University that these changes will prove very detrimental to their favourite subject. To meet this difficulty it is proposed to add to the present Final School of Literæ Humaniores philology as a special study, to hold an equal rank as an alternative subject with the philosophy and history which are now the leading features of the school. Under philology are to be comprised ancient literature, antiquities, comparative philology and the science of language. Whether this alteration in a school, which most Oxford tutors wish to remain unaltered, will be finally adopted is a question open to much doubt. Some further complication arises from a suspicion which prevails that there is in the proposed change an *arrière pensée* on the part of many of its advocates who are said to object, on theological grounds, to the liberalizing result of the prevalent philosophy, and to hope that an alternative of philology may attract many of the best men, and so induce them to forsake that philosophical training which the High Church party in the University describe as "subversive of religious belief." The truth of this statement I will not attempt to discuss. I will only point out how great a misfortune it will be to Oxford if the acceptance or rejection of what is really an important scheme of reform is to turn on any kind of party cry. As regards the general question, it is curious to notice how our two Universities have been of late moving in diametrically opposite directions. While Oxford has been tending towards specialization, the changes which Cambridge has introduced into the classical tripos have had for their object the promotion of a more thorough general cultivation. Perhaps the reason is that in the present day we have such a tendency to be critical, to see the deficiencies in any existing system, that we are liable to move somewhat too eagerly in an opposite direction. At all events, it will be a matter of regret to many if the two Universities lose the special characteristics which at present distinguish them, and so deprive the country at large of the advantage of choosing between the different educational advantages which Oxford and Cambridge respectively offer.

C.

## MR. MAVOR WATTS'S PRINTING OFFICE.

It is not the province of the *Athenæum*, as a general rule, to chronicle conflagrations, but the fire which, last Saturday evening, destroyed the well-known printing-office of Mr. Mavor Watts, in Gray's Inn Road, was one of an exceptional nature. In it every philologist, and especially every orientalist, must take a painful interest, for, besides consuming a quantity of most valuable printed matter, it destroyed such founts of rare type as could scarcely be matched elsewhere, and it imperilled the safety of the apparatus on which depended the possibility of replacing those founts without long delay. Every one who is interested in the subject knows how much has been done for the printing of works in oriental and other unfamiliar characters by Mr. Mavor Watts and his father, the late Mr. Richard Watts. For more than fifty years their business was carried on in Crown Court, Temple Bar, but the clearance effected for the purpose of building the new Law Courts obliged Mr. Watts to remove to Gray's Inn Road. In both of those somewhat dreary localities Mr. Watts made his name well known as a printer who could undertake to set up copy in almost any language, and to turn out his work in thoroughly artistic style. The founts of type he possessed, available for the printing of works in almost every known language, would have done honour to the wealthiest and most learned of academies. The fact that they were cast at the expense of a private individual is one which reflects the greatest credit on the liberality and enterprise of Mr. Watts. A good illustration of the resources of his establishment is afforded by the edition of the Lord's Prayer "in one hundred different languages," which he lately printed for Mr. S. Apostolides, who had compiled it "for the benefit of the poor Cretan refugees now in Greece." It is a model of artistic printing; all the difficulties having been most successfully surmounted as were naturally offered by such languages as Amharic, Arabic, Armenian (ancient and modern), Assamese, Canarese, Chinese, Chippeway, Coptic, Cree, Gujarati, Hebrew, Hindustani, Erse, Karelian, Malay, Mongolian, Nepaulese, Persian, Pushtoo, Russian, Sanscrit, Servian, Syriac, Tamil, Telugu, Turkish and Uriyaan. Now, unfortunately, almost all the founts of type belonging to these languages have been destroyed. The fire which broke out on Saturday night raged with such violence that in a short time there was nothing left of the printing works but their outer walls. From the counting-house one looks through a doorway, which was, luckily, closed by an iron door strong enough to resist the flames, on to a scene of perfect desolation. It is a subject for congratulation, however, that the whole of the valuable stock of punches and matrices required for reproducing the founts of Oriental and other rare types have been saved; so that before long Mr. Watts will be able to replace the whole of the apparatus necessary for carrying on his valuable labours. Those labours, moreover, will only be partially suspended; for Mr. Watts had fitted up an additional office in Whitefriars Street before the fire broke out, and thither his ordinary business has been transferred, without undergoing any interruption. But it will take no small amount of time to reproduce the various learned works which the flames have consumed. Worst of all the deplorable losses that have occurred is that of the fourth and concluding volume of Mr. Lane's invaluable Arabic Dictionary; it is not yet quite certain whether all the sheets have been destroyed, but it is greatly to be feared that such is the case. The first volume of the 'Catalogue of Syriac MSS. in the British Museum,' compiled by Dr. Wright, and almost ready for publication, has been destroyed by the fire, as well as about thirty-four sheets of the 'Catalogue of the Arabic MSS.' which is being prepared by Dr. Rieu. Besides these, several other oriental books have been destroyed—some totally, others in part; the majority of them being Syriac works. Every one will sympathize with their learned editors in the vexation which so

unexpected an interruption of their labours must bring upon them.

## THE SOCIÉTÉ BIBLIOGRAPHIQUE.

The Société Bibliographique announces a 'Répertoire des Sources Historiques du Moyen Age.' This work will be arranged alphabetically, and will give (1) the names of authors and titles of anonymous works that appeared during the Middle Age, with dates, critical catalogue of each author's works, list of all known manuscripts, editions and translations of each work; (2) the names of all countries and important towns, and to each name will be added a list of the principal works on the history of that town and country. Besides, under such a word as *Spicilegium*, a list of the great historical collection will be given. Various other works will be similarly treated. The editor is the Abbé Chevalier; and MM. A. de Barthélémy, Boutrac and Léon Gautier will form a committee of supervision. The price of the book will be 20 francs to those who are not members of the Société, and it will be published in four large parts, forming one thick volume.

## A SLAVOPHILE'S APPEAL.

I WOULD fain enter a protest, if you can give me space enough in your columns, against a sweeping charge recently brought by a writer of eminence against a literature in which I take no little interest. I allude to a statement made by Mr. Farrar in his 'Families of Speech.' While I was placidly perusing that learned work, so justly praised by you in a recent number of your journal, I lighted unexpectedly upon the startling words which I proceed to copy. They occur in a foot-note to page 103. "The reader may find ample information about the various Slavonic dialects in Max Müller's 'Survey of Languages,' 67–84. The only ones which have any literary interest are the Polish and the Servian." I am utterly unable to describe the astonishment which laid hold of me after I had read this wonderful assertion. It was, indeed, a shock for me to be informed, and that on no mean authority, that the Russian language possessed "no literary interest." I am bound to suppose that Mr. Farrar has come to the conclusion, doubtless after painful and conscientious investigation, that the Russians possess no literature. Now as I have been devoting some time to the study of what I thought was Russian literature, I should be much obliged to Mr. Farrar if he would kindly favour me with his proofs of the non-existence of what I fondly imagined I was grappling with.

Mr. Farrar is, I presume, familiar with an excellent book to which, as it was reviewed not long ago in your columns (see *Athenæum* Dec. 25, 1869), I need only make a passing allusion. I refer to Mezhof's 'Systematic Catalogue' of the Russian books which Mr. Bazunof has on sale. From this book, which is a catalogue of one bookseller's stock only, not of the whole Russian literature, I gather the following statistics. Mr. Bazunof can supply Mr. Farrar, if that eminent scholar requires ocular proof of the existence of the literature in which he is unwilling to believe, with 12,000 distinct works in the Russian language. If Mr. Farrar wishes to study Russian history there are 534 works on that subject at his service. If he prefers to glance at Russian geography, 92 works court his regard, besides 89 atlases and volumes of maps, plans and the like. If he thinks of making a tour in Russia he can refer to the publications of 79 travellers or compilers of travels in that country; and if he wishes for statistics he can run his eye over the works of 130 Russian statisticians. It is possible, however, that ethnography and folk-lore may be more to his taste, in which case he can send for 105 works, among which are, at least, 8 separate collections of popular tales, 24 of national songs, and 17 of proverbs, &c. Before undertaking their perusal, however, he may think it prudent to refresh his knowledge, though doubtless already extensive, of the language in which they are written. If that

be so, he will be able to command the services of 187 rudimentary works on the Russian "dialect," of 79 Russian grammars, and of 68 dictionaries. While engaged upon this branch of study, by the way, he may think it worth his while to compare with what he has himself written so well, the fifty-three doubtless inferior lucubrations on the history of language which Russian philologists have contributed to Mr. Bazunof's collection. If, after this somewhat severe course of reading, Mr. Farrar is inclined to unbend his mind, he may be able to find somewhat of interest among the 1,253 specimens of light literature which the Russian bookseller has to offer, including 562 prose works of fiction, and 260 volumes of poetry.

It may be that Mr. Farrar, before passing sentence, has analyzed with judicial fairness all this mass of what seems to be literature, and has found it altogether wanting in quality, if not in quantity. If this be so, let me entreat him to inform me where I can find the proof that I am wrong in ascribing literary merit of the highest order to the prose of such novelists as Gogol, Tourgueniev, Goncharov, and Tolstoi, and to the verse of such poets as Pushkin, Lermontof, Koltsof and Nekrasof. Moreover I should be glad to know what English fabulist Mr. Farrar would set up against Krilof—of course after having studied the Russian poet's work in the original, and not in an English translation. His reasons for ignoring the historical works of such writers as Soloviev and Kostomarov would doubtless be valuable, and, above all, his grounds for passing over what I have long been fancying were some of the most valuable contributions ever offered by any enthusiasts to the study of folk-lore, the voluminous and "painfully" elaborated works of Afanasiyev, Bezsonov, Rubnikov, Kiréevsky, and many another besides.

Moreover,—but I cannot hope for space enough to make known all my petitions on this score to Mr. Farrar. Besides, it occurs to me that either I may not have read his words aright, or that he may have been made the victim of some Anti-Slavonic mystification. If the latter prove to be the true solution of the difficulty, I am disposed to hope that he will hasten to make amends for the injury which he has unwittingly inflicted upon the fair fame of a literature which has had to contend with many opposing influences, and which therefore has not as yet thriven as it will probably thrive some day, but which, still, has done much, and gives every promise of being about to do far more. And so, when his book attains to that second edition to which its real merits (so long as it does not run a tilt against all that is Slavonic) will doubtless rapidly impel it, I hope that Mr. Farrar will omit the obnoxious foot-note in question, if it were only to avoid any further laceration of the wounded feelings of

W. R. S. RALSTON.

#### A NEW ITALIAN REVIEW.

*The Rivista Europea*, although it has only reached its fourth number, promises to take a foremost place in Italian periodical literature, for it possesses several new features, and its contents are so excellent and various that they will attract a large circle of readers. In the numbers for February and March, now before us, there are many articles of interest; and we may specially mention a remarkable paper on the 'Scene della Vita Antestorica nell'Italia Superiore all'Epoca della Pietra,' by Enrico Paglia, who sketches with much skill the pre-historic condition of Upper Italy during the Stone period. The author has given an additional feature of novelty to the subject by relating scientific discoveries through the medium of romance. A very interesting article, 'La Donna Indo-Europea,' by the editor, Signor Angelo De Gubernatis, whose name is an authority out of Italy as well as in Italy on oriental matters, describes the tendency of the Indo-European race from the earliest times, to raise woman on a pedestal of ideal grandeur and beauty. Woman in the Vedic Hymns is the *patni*, or lady—the *dampati*, or mistress of the house; in the Slave tales she is the "*Deus ex machina*," and amongst the Greeks,

the Germans, the Gauls and the Italians she appears as a sibyl or prophetic priestess—a living and a bright influence in the house and in the temple.

Fiction is well represented by 'Lo Studente di Heidelberg' of Augusto Foa, and by the second of 'I Racconti del Dottore,' by Ludovico de Rosa. Two poems, 'Un'Ora Serena,' by Carlo Baravalle, and L'Incantesimo, some beautiful lines by G. Prati, are specially worthy of notice. The last of a series of articles on 'Il Canale di Suez,' by Giovanni Sances, treats of the respective merits of the ports of Genoa, Venice, and Brindisi, as compared with their rivals, Marseilles and Trieste, and gives an excellent account of Indo-European commerce and travel. The sketches of English life by G. Strafforello are amusing and free from exaggeration: in the paper on 'La Famiglia, il Comfort e la Fashion' he extols the comfort of an Englishman's home. Two articles on 'Venezia in 1867,' by the Principessa Dora D'Istria, give a very interesting account of Venice before and after her liberation from Austrian rule. In 'La Posizione Legale della Donna,' the authoress, Tatiana Svetoff, discusses Mr. Mill's work, 'The Subjection of Women,' and shows that the equality of the sexes as regards civil rights has long existed in Russia, where in the higher classes women are free to dispose of their property, and where the education of women fits them for independence and freedom. A capital review of the 'Romanzi di Cesare Donati,' by Ferdinando Bosio, will be valued by many of our readers who are at a loss for a good Italian novel: the author recommends 'La Tabacchiera di mio Nonno,' 'Fra le Spine,' and 'Musica e Amore.' Articles of a more learned character are those of 'Idealismo o Positivismo,' by Raffaele Mariano, and 'Saggio Storico-Critico sulla Dottrina di Malthus,' by Dr. Gagliardi. The correspondence from abroad and separate articles on philology, archaeology, philosophy, the drama, the Fine Arts, the natural sciences, and political economy make the *Rivista Europea* an epitome of what is going on in the world of literature and science.

#### Literary Gossip.

We hear that a new work by Mr. Matthew Arnold will soon appear.

A COUPLE of weeks ago we gave a story of the late Dr. Duncan, of Edinburgh. A Correspondent sends us another instance of the worthy man's strange forgetfulness. He was engaged to officiate one Sunday for the Minister of Culter, near Aberdeen; and left the latter place in good time, mounted on a "sheltie." Being a great snuff-taker, he frequently had recourse to his "mull" on the journey; and arriving at a turn of the road where the wind blew right ahead, he turned his nag about to enable him to take a pinch more easily; having done so, he forgot to turn his "sheltie" again, and rode into Aberdeen, discovering only when too late that the people of Culter had had no service on that day.

MR. D. B. MONRO, of Oriel College, is engaged on an edition of Homer. An article of his on the present state of the Homeric Question appeared in the *Quarterly* about a year and a half ago.

WE have received a letter from "Elleray Lake" which contains a good deal of irrelevant matter, but also charges us with mis-stating the story of Longleaf. One of our mistakes consists in saying that the Earl had "the usual brain fever." We can only quote from the novel: "The Earl glared at his mother, and then a quick laugh rattled in her ears—a wild, insane, fearful laugh." "They put the glass to his lips—as well have put it to the set teeth of one dead." "Suddenly Lord Crawford laughed—another rattling, dreadful

laugh," &c. This seems to us meant to depict the malady novelists call brain fever. We have not space to justify our other "mistakes."

SYED AMEER ALI is now in London. He is the first Mussulman who obtained the degree of M.A. in the University of Calcutta. He is LL.B., a member of the Indian bar, and (as a Victoria Scholar) is residing here with the purpose of being called to the English bar.

MR. MORTIMER COLLINS is writing a new novel.

WE hear of a curious specimen of a species of literature that we had hoped was extinct; Mrs. Beecher Stowe is one of the authors of a new book, intended to teach the "proprieties" to young ladies!

BAINES'S 'History of Lancashire,' which was edited by a well known Lancashire antiquary, the late Mr. J. Harland, and continued by the Rev. Brooke Herford, has just been completed. It fills two quarto volumes.

MR. M. D. CONWAY, in an article he has written in an American magazine, has published an interesting letter from Prof. F. W. Newman about John Sterling.

WE have received a note from Mr. H. H. Furness begging us to correct a slip he made in his letter which was printed last week. At page 388, col. 3, line 15, he said, "from the *first* quarto down to 'Cassell's Illustrated': he ought to have said "from the *second* quarto," &c. Mr. Aldis Wright has sent us a reply to Mr. Furness, the publication of which we are compelled to defer till next week.

THE Americans have always been partial to Leigh Hunt. We hear that a volume of miscellaneous papers by Leigh Hun has been published in the United States, that contains some of his Essays which have not appeared in a collected form in this country.

THE Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques has elected M. Odillon Barrot, a Member of the Section of Jurisprudence, &c. The vacancy was caused by the death of M. Delangle.

M. RÉAUME has issued the third volume of his 'Bossuet and his Works,' containing the life of Bossuet from 1692 to his death in 1704.

THE first part has been published of volume 1 of M. A. Theiner's 'History of the Two Concordats of the French Republic and the Cisalpine Republic, concluded in 1801 and 1803 between Napoleon and the Pope, followed by an Account of Napoleon's Coronation as Emperor by Pius VII.; from the inedited Documents in the Archives of the Vatican and of France.'

SIX letters of Victor Cousin to the Marchesa M. Florenzi Waddington, hitherto unpublished, appear in the last number of the *Rivista Europea*.

THE second volume of a new edition of the famous French poet Clément Marot has been issued at Lyons.

THE absurd pitch to which the rage for the antique was carried in the latter half of the last century is illustrated by a story of Hölderlin, told in the *Augsburger Zeitung*. The poet used to swear eternal friendship with his fellow-students—μὰ τοὺς ἐν Μαραθῶνι πεσόντας. Swearing eternal friendship is somewhat silly; but the enthusiasts of that time, young and old, really believed in their sham antique:

can we say as much for the revival of *citoyen* by the 'Marseillaise' and the Irreconcilables of the present day?

F. LÖWE has translated and published, at Halle, twenty-four of the sixty Estonian popular tales in F. Kreutzwald's collection. M. Anson Schieffner, the celebrated mythologist and Orientalist of St. Petersburg, has written a short introduction to the book, and he and M. Reinhold Köhler, the Weimar librarian, have added notes to it. The *Revue Critique* says, that these tales have a melancholy and vague tone distinctly marking their Finnish nationality.

SIGNOR SALVATORE SOLOMONE MARINO has just published a work on the famous Sicilian legend, 'La Principessa di Carini.'

MARSEILLES, like Nantes and so many other towns in France, has issued a Catalogue of its Communal Library. It has many rare early-printed books.

INDIA is sending another missionary inquirer to England. Baboo Keshab Chunder Sen, the head of the sect of the Brahmo, is about to follow in the steps of his predecessor, Rammohun Roy, and visit England. He delivered a farewell address in the Town Hall of Calcutta.

PERSIAN has been restored as a subject at the University of Bombay. There is a well-founded distrust in India of cultivating foreign languages, when English and the vernacular languages are so essential to the student.

SEÑOR TANCO, editor of the *Siglo de Mexico*, having died, the Congress of that country has voted 30,000 dollars for the relief of his family.

#### SCIENCE

*The Book of Nature and the Book of Man.*  
By Charles O. Groom Napier (of Mer-  
chiston). With a Preface by the late Lord  
Brougham. (Hotten.)

In the Preface to this work, we are informed that the leading idea of the author is a reasonable one; namely, that man is the "microcosm," and, further, that the immense mass of facts collected in this book will render the idea plain to most persons. Lord Brougham, no doubt, after careful perusal of the whole work, did grasp and appreciate the author's idea; but we candidly confess that in the bewildering maze of types and analogies, and in the complications of scientific statements, some of which want only accuracy to become vehicles of important truths, we frequently lost sight of the leading idea of the book; and we can by no means admit that it has been made plain.

Mr. Napier finds in Nature an overwhelming profusion of types—types of many classes and of many individuals. Nature, too, appears perfectly impartial in the matter, the least noteworthy persons being as abundantly and strikingly typified as their betters; thus, among the class antitypes, we find flirts, barristers, diplomats, parsons, statesmen, commercial men, thieves; and among "individuals," a prizefighter, a Lord Chancellor, an archbishop, and the devil. There is no doubt that Mr. Napier handles the Satanic types (the pterodactyle is one) with great enthusiasm; we almost fancy he fondly cherishes a belief in

the good old-fashioned mediæval fiend with all his stage accessories, and we can with the greatest confidence recommend this book to any one whose faith in Satanic agency is beginning to waver. Most divisions of 'The Book of Nature and of Man' commence with a brief enunciation of some comprehensive proposition bearing on the analogies, or supposed analogies, between Man and Nature, the proposition being subsequently, more or less convincingly enforced by a consideration of facts and phenomena. However, in leaving assertion for reasoning, our author does not always exhibit the highest wisdom; his statements, not unfrequently, are more powerful weapons than his arguments.

The first chapter opens somewhat ponderously with the remark "Geography and ethnology harmonize." This is subsequently elucidated at some length, and applied to human history. As an example of the application of a typical truth, we may give the statement:—"The Alps, by their height, represent Italian power." No particular reason is given for this; the reader is simply borne down by vigour of assertion. Again, "the Puy des Sancy" (*sic*), 6,200 feet high, is said to illustrate by its altitude the power that (French) monarchy attained in mediæval times, and the Cerro de Mulahacen in Granada, 11,663 feet high, is considered a true representative of the Spanish monarchy. We do not ourselves fully appreciate these types; but they are manifestly of the deepest import to any one at the present time intending to speculate in Spanish bonds.

Mr. Napier brings forward one very curious—we might say comic—natural type of certain national habits; "in Russia and Asia, especially in some districts, the horse-chestnut usurps the place of the sweet chestnut. And here a human population live greatly on horse-flesh." Nor is this the only case in which the dark places of symbolism are illuminated by flashes of wit; for in a later chapter, after an account of the uses of copper in bell-metal and bell-hanging, Mr. Napier makes a sudden transition from type to antitype. "*Belles* in society are most effectually set in motion by 'wire-pulling,' which is often connected with what is 'brazen,' and is an 'underhand process.'"

Botany and zoology alike are ransacked for types. Financial crises are said to be foreshadowed in the fall of oaks smitten by the hurricane; the fascination and power of beauty are plainly typified in the effects of the drug belladonna, and even the proportions of the different sexes in church are shown forth in the habits of sheep. "In a wild state, the rams are as numerous in the herd as the ewes; but this is not the case in the sheepfold. Women certainly greatly predominate over men in most places of worship." The italics are Mr. Napier's. Excessive ardour in the tracing out of analogies may perhaps be pleaded in mitigation of faults in style or wit, but not of the wilful diffusion of antiquated errors about the function of the siphuncle in certain cephalopodous molluscs; or, as Mr. Napier prefers to call it, the "syphon," which instrument it does not the least resemble in action. Mr. Napier, as a scientific writer, ought not to descend to trading on the ignorance of his readers; he must know that it has long ago been proved that the nautilus has no power of rising at will to the surface of the sea. These so-called typical analogies are observed between man and species—the highest

and lowest—of animals and plants. But we must suggest to Mr. Napier that to connect by a copulative conjunction the expressions of two independent facts is not the same thing as to demonstrate between them the more intimate relation of type and antitype. Thus, to say, after describing the hippopotamus, that "this animal is without a horn and the Bosjesmen are without great chiefs" is not to adduce any argument whatever supporting, in the least degree, the leading idea of the work.

As we get further into the book, we find the notion of Trinity exercising an ever-increasing fascination over Mr. Napier. At the commencement of the chapter on Chemical Types, we are startled by the isolated statement that "Man is a unit, but a trinity standing in one figure. His states are three: Living, Dead, and in Resurrection." This is truly a dark saying; but nothing further is revealed. It is a matter of faith; and, apparently, our reason has no concern in it. A little further on, a threefold symbolic meaning is found in the alkaline metals. "The three Metalliods (*sic*)—Potassium, Sodium, Lithium—are types of the faculties Causality, Comparison, and Congruity." The above may be a new nomenclature; but if not, the meaning apparently is, that the elements mentioned are not metals; and the author is guilty of an inexcusable error. Is the type thereby vitiated?

In the second and shorter division of the book, the author labours to show from geology that man is the "type of Creation." The success rewarding his efforts is similar in the two divisions. The Noachian Deluge is admitted to be a difficulty; but it is one which Mr. Napier triumphantly overcomes. We really admire the hardihood with which he attacks the subject. He has a sound belief in the universality of the Flood. "The universal preservation of species in the ark" is, however, given up. Some few typical species may have survived in it with Noah and his family; and, when the waters had subsided, special creative acts soon replenished the Fauna and Flora, and things went on as before. We unhesitatingly admit that, in respect of simplicity, this explanation of the origin of species contrasts favourably with Mr. Darwin's, but in this respect only. Indeed, Mr. Napier may justly congratulate himself that "this view of a new creation of animals and plants after the Flood, consisting mainly of the species now existing, which are eminently adapted to diverse 'centres of creation,' would remove many difficulties which have long perplexed students." Nevertheless, we do not predict a general acceptance of this theory.

Before closing the book we must point out one type in the interpretation of which Mr. Napier ventures to be obscurely prophetic. After pointing out that the large numbers of the hog family in certain strata illustrated the increasing influence of the priests in the Saxon period, he tells us that "those akin to the rhinoceros may typify Archbishops; while the Pope himself is illustrated in a *future* geologic age by the rhinoceros with the little horn." Let us hope that steps have been taken to impart this information to the Fathers assembled in Rome. The geological types being exhausted, there follows a poetical epilogue in which the outlines of the scheme of the work are dimly visible, as in a mist. The epilogue is happily short, and will not

fairly rank among the gems of English poetry; but then, by way of compensation, it is full of the thought that "the axis of Creation turns on man."

The appearance of a work such as this is, on the whole, to be regretted. Sustained argument throughout it, there is absolutely none. And it is a signal failure in the attempt to combine wit and wisdom: it is decidedly poor as a scientific compilation, and markedly feeble as a jest-book. Mr. Napier's habit of making a very commonplace sentence assume the appearance, it may be, of an epigram, or of an oracular utterance, by the plentiful use of Italics, capitals, hyphens and the like, is much to be reprehended. We have too a right to complain of the mistakes due, we charitably suppose, to carelessness, that abound throughout the work. No doubt it is wearisome to correct proofs, but an author ought either to do this or to supply a table of errata, so that readers might correct for themselves the grosser errors in spelling and construction. Mr. Napier has done neither. We do not, like the writer of the Preface, anticipate that this work will become an extreme favourite: most readers will probably prefer to so unsatisfactory a combination of levity and learning separate works, in which they can find better wit and purer science.

#### STEREOPHOTOGRAPHS OF MARS.

In the account of the conversazione at Burlington House, in the *Athenæum* for March 12, it is stated that Mr. Browning's stereograms of Mars were worked out from observations by the late Mr. Dawes. I know not why my work in the matter should thus be altogether ignored. As he has always been most careful to state, Mr. Browning's globe of Mars was constructed from my chart of the planet alone, and the stereograms are simply photographs of the globe. I have elsewhere expressed my admiration of the artistic skill with which those stereograms have been prepared; but I think the long processes of calculation and projection by which I formed the chart of Mars from Mr. Dawes's observations ought not to be wholly left out of consideration.

Your astronomical readers will understand something of the labour required in translating observations of a planet into maps. Mr. Dawes gave me thirty-seven drawings, taken in different years (1855—1867), and without fiducial lines of any sort. I calculated for each map a projection, deduced from Oudemans's estimate of Mars's axial position, by formulae similar to those given in the Nautical Almanac for calculating the phase of Saturn's Rings. The meridians and parallels corresponding to the date of each map having been then orthographically projected on tracing-paper, the task of fitting in the thirty-seven projections had to be attended to. The whole work (not counting the examination of more than two hundred drawings by Hooke, the Herschels, De La Rue, Lockyer, Mädler, and others, undertaken before I had seen Mr. Dawes's drawings,) occupied many long hours of hard work. I do not think, therefore, that a fair account is given of the matter in the statement that "the stereograms of Mars were worked out by Mr. Browning from observations by Mr. W. R. Dawes."

A greater injustice is, however, done to Mr. Browning than to me; since the scrupulous care with which he disclaims all credit not justly his due is well known and appreciated as such a quality justly deserves to be. RICHARD A. PROCTOR.

[The late Rev. W. R. Dawes worked hard at observing Mars from 1852 to 1865. Without these observations, the making of a globe of Mars and production of the stereograms would have been impossible. The first globe was made by Mr. Browning, who exhibited it at a meeting of the Astronomical Society in 1868; and in a description of the]

stereograms written by Mr. Proctor himself, he says, "The stereograms are, in reality, photographs from Mr. Browning's globe." Mr. Proctor's merit is that he has made the best calculation hitherto of the time of Mars's rotation.]

#### THE SUN.

NEVER, surely, has the sun been so much looked at as now! In Europe and America, in India, and at the Cape, in any place where there are telescopes and spectrosopes, and astronomers to use them, there the sun is closely watched. At Kew Observatory photoheliography is a part of the regular daily work of the establishment; and from time to time the results, and the conclusions they warrant are laid before the Royal Society. Out of all this it is thought that our knowledge of the sun's constitution must be increased. All possible advantage will be taken of the eclipse of the sun in December next; and under instruction from scientific committees parties will be sent to Algiers to make observations aided by the best of modern appliances. Meanwhile Father Secchi, of the Observatory at Rome, is publishing every day a picture of the sun, in which all the visible spots and all the prominences, with their changes, are represented. A daily solar bulletin, though a rough one, may perhaps be useful.

#### SCIENCE IN IRELAND.

Dublin, March 21, 1870.

THE second annual series of popular afternoon lectures on scientific subjects was commenced on Tuesday, the 15th inst., in the lecture theatre of the Royal Dublin Society, by William Huggins, Esq. The audience was unusually large, and many gentlemen eminent in science were present. The subject was the discoveries recently made in the physical constitution of the sun and other heavenly bodies by the aid of the spectroscope. The lecture lasted an hour and a half, and was listened to with the utmost attention throughout. The experimental illustrations were of a novel and most interesting character. During the greater part of the lecture the theatre was darkened for the purpose of exhibiting on a screen the various objects to which reference was made. Debosc's apparatus was used; the induction coil employed being the manufacture of Mr. Yeates, and containing many important improvements introduced by that gentleman. Mr. Huggins exhibited the spectra of several new metals, such as *thallium*, *lithium*, &c., and illustrated his discourse with numerous photographs of the more remarkable of the fixed stars and of the nebulae. The distinguished investigator referred to his own discoveries, and explained how he was led, in conjunction with Mr. Miller, Mr. Lockyer and others, to the researches which are connected with his name, giving due honour at the same time to M. Janssen, who, having been sent to India by the French Academy of Sciences to observe the total solar eclipse of 1868, came to the conclusion that the rose-coloured protuberances visible on such occasions could be observed at other times as well. At the conclusion of the lecture a vote of thanks to Mr. Huggins was passed with acclamation.

The succeeding lectures of the series will be delivered on Saturdays during March, April and May, commencing on March 26th. Amongst others it is announced that Dr. R. M'Donnell will give a lecture "On Phosphorescence and Fluorescence"; Prof. Hull, "On the Coal-Fields of Great Britain"; Dr. Wyville Thomson, "On the Deep Sea Soundings during the Cruise of the Porcupine"; Dr. Humphrey Minchin, "On some interesting Phenomena of Sound"; Dr. J. Emerson Reynolds, "On Ozone, its Nature, Properties and Uses."

At recent meetings of the Royal Irish Academy scientific papers have been read: "On the Application of Optics to Chemistry," Part I., by the President, Prof. Jellett; "On the small Oscillations of a rigid Body about a fixed Point under the Action of any Forces, and more particularly when gravity is the only Force acting." Several grants have been made by the Academy for the further-

ance of scientific investigations, among which are the following: To Mr. Bindon B. Stoney, C.E., for "experiments on the strength of riveted plates," 20*l.*; to Prof. King, for "investigating the cleavage of rocks," 25*l.*; to Prof. R. S. Ball, "for conducting an experimental inquiry into the laws of the velocity of vortex rings in air," 25*l.*; to Prof. Hennessy, for "experiments on the resistance of fluids." Dr. R. S. Ball is delivering a series of practical lectures "On Experimental Mechanics," designed for artisans or others. The lectures are given in the evenings. The two last lectures were "On the Strength of Timber." Numerous experiments were performed, serving to illustrate the connexion between the weight of a beam and its length, section and depth. The state of strain of the fibres of a loaded beam was shown by several experiments, and also its strength under different conditions of the load and means of support. The comparative strength of four specimens of beech, ash, oak, and deal was tested and found to be in the order in which they are written. The correct form for a cast-iron girder was then shown and explained, its strength being tested by a small model. Some novel experiments were exhibited in illustration of these different points. The *formula* founded on the experiments were given, and the mode of using them explained. The next two lectures of this course will be occupied with the consideration of bridges, roofs and other structures in which timber is employed, and will be illustrated by constructing models in presence of the class, and then testing their sustaining powers.

O.

#### LOCAL SOCIETIES.

PROVINCIAL Geological Societies might profit by paying attention to remarks made by Mr. Geikie in addressing a meeting, and advocating local endeavours. A local society, he observes, will do far more good to geology by carefully illustrating the geological structure of its own district than by attempting to furnish such papers on the science as, in justice alike to the author and the cause of science, can only properly be received and published by a great national society like the Geological Society of London. Its ambition should be to be distinguished by the amount of useful work which it can do, being well assured that no such work, no matter how local in its first aspect, can be honestly done without adding something to the stock of knowledge, and thereby advancing the cause of science.

#### SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—Mar. 17.—Capt. Richards, R.N., in the chair.—The following papers were read: "On the Law which Regulates the Relative Magnitude of the Four Orifices of the Heart," by Dr. Herbert Davies,—and "On the Estimation of Ammonia in Atmospheric Air," by Mr. H. T. Brown.

ASIATIC.—March 21.—Major-Gen. Sir H. C. Rawlinson, K.C.B., President, in the chair.—Major E. B. Sladen, of the Madras Staff Corps, was elected a non-resident Member.—The Rev. S. Beal read a paper "On the Symbolism of the Sculptures of the Sanchi Tope." His argument was that most early buildings erected for religious purposes were intended to symbolize the Universe according to the builder's idea of it, and that this symbolism was especially observable in the construction of the Indian Tope. The earliest attempt was found in those rude pillars known as Betulia, which by their peculiar shape denote the residence of God, and the impossibility of approaching Him. In agreement with this first rude symbolism were the fabulous circles which from early times were supposed to shut off the world from the central peak where the gods dwelt, and which we soon find introduced into the temples of the gods, and the tombs of kings or heroes. The Chakravarti, who claimed absolute authority within the chakra wall that surrounded the world, when buried, had his remains placed within the stone circles, as the emblem of his divinity, to be worshipped after his

death. The great Sânci Tope, a good sample of those constructed by Asoka, was intended as a symbol of the universe. Its square base or plinth, built according to the cardinal points, represents the earth and the dome or hemisphere, which rises from this basement to denote the watery Firmament, that embraces all things, while the circular railing of stone on the top of the dome symbolizes the barrier placed round the abodes of the Gods residing above the Firmament. The same symbolism was to be noticed through the later development of Buddhist structures. The thirteen grades of the Chûra-mani of Kanishka's Chaitya, near Peshawar, and other Dagobas, the writer takes with Mr. Hodgson as typical of the thirteen celestial mansions, and the Chinese Dagoba is said to be but a copy of this surmounting spire, and also symbolized the thirteen heavens. Mr. Beal identified the sculptures of the Sânci Tope with incidents in Buddha's life; the sculptures on the lower architrave of the Northern Gateway with scenes taken from Bodhisatva's last appearance in the world previous to his birth as Sâkyâ. This birth was generally known as the Wessantara Jâtaka, in which Bodhisatva completed the pâramita, or perfect charity, by giving up all his possessions, even his wife and children. These coincidences would also prove that at the time of the construction of the gateway, which Mr. Ferguson placed some time between Asoka and the commencement of the Christian era, this Jâtaka must already have been popular, since it was designed and represented on his architrave. From Asoka's time to the time of Kanishka there was the mythic period of Buddhism, preceded by the time of the true law, whilst afterwards the great development took place, which ended in a vain mysticism, which paved the way for the overthrow of the entire system in India.—The discussion which followed was carried on by Sir H. Rawlinson, Mr. J. Ferguson, Dr. Wilson, General Cunningham and Mr. W. E. Frere.

**SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.**—*March 17.*—F. Ouvry, Esq., Treasurer, in the chair.—Notice was given that at the Anniversary Meeting on April 26th the ex-President and Council would submit for ballot certain changes in the statutes, the purport of which was to reduce the number of the Evening Meetings. A draft of the proposed changes was read and ordered to be suspended in the meeting-room. Notice was also given that the representatives of the late Mr. Bruce had offered to the Society as a memorial of that distinguished and lamented Fellow a portrait of Lewis Frederic, Duke of Wirtemberg, formerly the property of Mr. Bruce. This offer the Council had accepted with cordial thanks, in which the meeting expressed their concurrence.—Mr. T. Faussett called the attention of the Society to the contemplated destruction of a curious old house in the High Street, Maidstone, for the purpose of erecting on the site a Post-Office. A resolution was thereupon passed instructing the Secretary to forward a copy of Mr. Faussett's communication to the Prime Minister, with the expression of the urgent protest of the Society against the proposed destruction of a very interesting memorial of Domestic architecture of the seventeenth century.—Dr. Thurstan laid before the Society the concluding portion of his valuable series of papers on long and round Barrows. In connexion with this paper Mr. H. Harrod exhibited, by permission of Mr. Barton, some objects of Gold and Amber found at Crestingham.

**NUMISMATIC.**—*March 17.*—W. S. W. Vaux, Esq., President, in the chair.—Mr. Warren exhibited casts of two ancient British Coins in silver, the one (Evans, pl. xv. 10) found at Pakenham, the other (Evans, pl. xvi. 10) found at Farmham, Suffolk.—Mr. C. Roach Smith sent for exhibition casts of a coin of Athelstan, of the type of Ruding pl. xvii. 16, but with the name of the moneyer ARAWART.—Mr. Evans exhibited pennies of Cynefryth, wife of Offa (Ruding, pl. v. 2), and of Coenwulf (Ruding, pl. vii. 28), lately found in

Essex; the latter reads on the obverse CENVVLF. REX. M. He also exhibited a coin of Offa struck by the same moneyer, ZOBA, as that of Cynefryth, and some other coins of Offa and Coenwulf.—Dr. Freudenthal exhibited a coin, having on one side a Chinese inscription and on the other one in Tibetan. Dr. Birch said that according to the Chinese inscription it was struck in the 59th year of Kien Lung.—Mr. Pearson exhibited coins of Domitian, Allectus and Magnentius, found in the Thames Embankment.—Mr. Barclay V. Head read a translation of a paper by Prof. Ernst Curtius, 'On the Religious Character of Greek Coins.'

**ENTOMOLOGICAL.**—*March 21.*—Mr. H. W. Bates in the chair.—Mr. H. Vaughan exhibited specimens of *Dianthecia conspersa*, from Devonshire, which in colour almost resembled *D. Barretti*.—Mr. Bond exhibited specimens and larva cases of *Psyche betulella*, Zeller (anacella, Bruand), a species newly discovered in this country, having been found by Mr. Mitford, at Bishop's Wood, Hampstead, in 1869.—Mr. F. Smith exhibited the caterpillar of a moth from Monte Video, profusely covered with clavate hairs.—Mr. Stainton exhibited *Cosmopteryx Lienigella* bred from a larva found at Wicken Fen, Cambridgeshire, feeding on *Arundo phragmites*.—Mr. A. Müller made some observations on *Argynnis Adippe* and *Niobe*, in reply to Mr. Butler's suggestion that the two forms were only one species; and this led to an interesting conversation on dimorphic forms of the larva and image of various insects, in which Messrs. Butler, Pascoe, Weir, Stainton, M'Lachlan and Bates participated.—The following paper was read: 'Notes on the Butterflies described by Linnaeus,' by Mr. W. F. Kirby.

**CHEMICAL.**—*March 17.*—Prof. Williamson, President, in the chair.—A paper 'On Artificial Alizarine' was read by Mr. W. H. Perkin. The lecturer commenced with the history of the various researches which finally have led to the artificial production of alizarine. Alizarine was first obtained from madder-root by Robiquet and Colin, and investigated by Schunk. Graebe and Liebermann, when submitting alizarine to the action of a reducing agent, found a hydro-carbon, which proved to be identical with anthracene from coal tar. Anthracene having thus been obtained from alizarine, it remained to produce alizarine from anthracene. For this purpose anthraquinone, an oxygenated derivative of anthracene, was treated with bromine, the bromine compound thus formed acted upon with caustic potash, and the potash salt produced by this treatment decomposed by hydric chloride. The product of these successive re-actions was alizarine. To turn this discovery to practical account the bromine required in the process must be replaced by the cheaper oil of vitriol. Artificial alizarine is entirely identical with the natural colouring matter. Both dissolve in caustic alkalies, forming violet solutions of the same tint: when applied to mordanted fabrics they produce exactly the same colours, bearing treatment with soap equally, and resisting in the same degree the influence of light. Lastly, they show identical absorption bands in the spectrum. Still, as a substitute for madder, artificial alizarine has been objected to, on the ground that pure alizarine alone will not produce the madder colours, other colouring matters being yet required. But Schunk asserts that the final result of dyeing with madder is simply the combination of alizarine with the mordants employed. A good deal has also been said about the supply of anthracene; it must, however, be remembered that tar-distillers have as yet but little experience in separating this substance; Mr. Perkin believes that coal-tar contains considerable quantities of this hydrocarbon. No doubt the kind of coal used, as well as the temperature employed in the gas-works, influences the quality of the tar as a source of anthracene, but upon these points no definite information has yet been obtained. Mr. Perkin illustrated his lecture by exhibiting samples of fabrics dyed and printed with artificial alizarine, and also by projecting the spectra of some alizarine solutions

on a screen. By producing alizarine from anthracene Graebe and Liebermann have given the first instance of the artificial formation of a vegetable colouring matter. The way by which the beautiful discovery has been arrived at proves, as the President pointed out, decisively the value of studying the molecular arrangements of chemical compounds.

**ETHNOLOGICAL.**—*March 22.*—Prof. Huxley, President, in the chair.—R. S. Newall, Esq., was announced as a new Member.—A paper was read 'On current British Mythology and Oral Tradition,' by Mr. J. F. Campbell, of Islay. After explaining the sources whence his popular tales of the Western Highlands had been derived, he pointed out the traditional character of myths, and expressed an opinion that genuine British traditions orally preserved in Celtic may probably be old Aryan myths, mingled perhaps with pre-Aryan myths. Popular oral history must be founded on a real event, but minor details gradually drop out while the most conspicuous incidents approach each other. The author showed how a legend sprouts from a fact, which being at first accurately told afterwards passes into a tradition, while dates and persons and localities become uncertain. Poetry is a good vehicle for preserving facts, and many current traditions carry with them a rhyme or proverb which aids the memory. Hence, too, historical events are readily preserved in the ballad form.—The President, Dr. A. Campbell, and Mr. B. Pusey spoke upon this communication.—Dr. A. Campbell then read a note, by the Rev. R. J. Mapleton, on a cist with engraved stones on the Poltalloch estate in Argyllshire.

**INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.**—*March 22.*—C. B. Vignoles, Esq., President, in the chair.—The paper read was, 'On the Conditions and the Limits which govern the Proportions of Rotary Fans,' by Mr. R. Briggs, of Philadelphia. The discussion of the paper was deferred.

**ANTHROPOLOGICAL.**—*March 15.*—Dr. Charnock, V.P., in the chair.—Messrs. W. S. Haywood and P. Henderson were elected Fellows; Dr. D. E. Burdett was elected a Local Secretary for Belleville, Ontario, Canada.—The following paper was read: 'On the Strange Peculiarities observed by a Religious Sect of Moscovites, called Scopts,' by Dr. Isidore Kopernicky and Dr. J. Barnard Davis. This sect was described in the paper by Dr. Barnard Davis from data supplied by Dr. Kopernicky of Bucharest. The paper was accompanied by an anatomical preparation which clearly demonstrated the character and amount of mutilation practised by the Scopts. That practice is based upon the twelfth verse of the nineteenth chapter of St. Matthew, and it has been carried out so consistently that the Russian Government has been compelled to interfere and to punish with extreme severity all members proved to belong to that community.

| MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK. |  |
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| MON.                           | Antarctics, 7.—'Existing Legislation affecting Friendly Societies, its Amendment and Extension,' Mr. W. P. Pattison.   |
| —                              | Architects, 6.   |
| —                              | Social Science, 8.—'Spelling Reform,' Mr. E. Jones.  |
| TUES.                          | Australasia, 8.—'Forrest's Expedition to Interior of Western Australia, and Goyder's Survey of Neighbourhood of Port Darwin,' Sir C. Nicholson.                                    |
| —                              | Royal Institution, 8.—'Nervous System,' Prof. Rolleston.   |
| —                              | Engineering, 8.—'St. Pancras Station, Midland Railway,' Mr. W. H. Barlow.  |
| —                              | Social Science, 8.—'Labour and Capital,' Prof. Thorold Rogers (at Society of Arts' House).   |
| WED.                           | Society of Arts, 8.—'Submarine Channel Communication,' Mr. W. P. Franklin.   |
| —                              | Geological, 8.   |
| THURS.                         | Royal Institution, 8.—'Chemistry of Vegetable Products,' Prof. Odling.   |
| —                              | United Service Institution, 8.—'The Last Campaign of Hanover, Capt. H. Brudenell.  |
| —                              | Chemical, 8.—'Combination of Carbonic Acid with Ammonia and Water,' Dr. Divers; 'Deep Sea Water,' Mr. T. Hunter; 'Refraction Equivalents of Aromatic Hydrocarbons,' Dr. Gladstone. |
| —                              | Royal, 8.—'Antarctics, 8.—'Crypt of Chapter-House, Westminster Abbey,' Mr. H. Harrod.  |
| FRI.                           | Archæological Institute, 4.  |
| SAT.                           | Royal Institution, 8.—'Artificial Alizarine,' Prof. Roseoe.  |
|                                | Royal Institution, 8.—'The Sun,' Mr. N. Lockyer.   |

#### Science Gossip.

A NEW idea in connexion with "dust and disease" has been broached in a recent lecture by Mr. Bloxam, the lecturer on chemistry to the

Department of Artillery Studies. He suggests that the committee on explosives, abandoning gun-cotton, should collect the germs of small-pox, and similar malignant diseases on cotton or other dust-collecting substances, and load shells with them. We should then hear of an enemy dislodged from his position by a volley of typhus, or a few rounds of Asiatic cholera.

THE Duke of Cambridge will preside at the lecture 'On the Last Campaign of Hanover' to be delivered by the Professor of Military History at the Royal Military Academy before the United Service Institution, on Friday, 1st of April.

THE United States Darien Surveying Expedition was at last advised delayed for want of labourers, for whom a vain search had been made at Portobello, and all feared the Darien Indians. It is expected that suitable men will be got at Aspinwall.

*Cosmos* asserts that it has recently been demonstrated by a reference to authentic documents that Guernsey and Jersey have sunk more than fifteen yards during the last five centuries.

M. GRAD has published some new investigations of the geology of the curiously formed lakes of the Vosges.

RECENT analyses show that the standard of the Pope's silver coins is inferior to that of France by '003. In consequence of this discovery, the *Patrie* demands that public essays be made of the Belgian, Swiss and Italian coinage, in accordance with the convention of 1865.

M. SOMMER proounds a new theory of sleep; his idea is that sleep is simply a result of the deoxygenation of the system, and he believes that sleepiness comes on as soon as the oxygen stored in the blood is exhausted.

THE returns from the departments of Eure et Loire and l'Yonne point to a dreadful prevalence of infanticide. About 60 per cent. of the illegitimate children are murdered.

M. E. von BENEDEK is continuing his study of that little-known section of Protozoa, the *Gregarinidae*.

M. DEMOGET, of Metz, has constructed a new form of electro-magnetic apparatus.

The thirty-sixth annual congress of the Provincial Institute, founded by M. Caumont, will meet at Paris on April 4th.

THE Imperial Academy of Science, Agriculture and Art, of Lille, offers two prizes of a thousand francs each; one for the best work on some branch of experimental physics, the other for the best work on the use of the thermometer in medicine.

AT a meeting of the Académie des Sciences M. Dumeril read a paper upon some ancillary organs of the branchial system found in some species of the Ray tribe. These consist of folds of membrane supported by cartilage, and they are situated at the bottom of the mouth. Their function is to retain the water and thus aid in the complete oxygenation of the blood.

M. ANDRÉ LEROY, of Antwerp, is engaged on a Dictionary of Pomology; three large volumes are ready, and treat of pears, apples, quinces, service trees and medlars. Two more volumes will complete the work, one of which will treat of stone-fruits, the other of grapes and miscellaneous fruits. Each species of fruit is treated in an elaborate way, and to the mode of its culture is prefixed a history of its culture (besides several types of each variety, 915 varieties of pears are described), and each description is accompanied by a woodcut.

THE new part of 'Atti,' published by the Società Italiana di Scienze Naturali, at Milan, contains 'Symbolæ ad Historiam Coleoptorum Argentiniae meridionalis,' by Strobel and Steinheil; and 'Indice sistematico dei Molluschi Testacei dei dintorni di Spezia et del suo Golfo,' by Tapparoni Caneffri. The latter will probably interest those who are planning a dredging expedition to the Mediterranean for the coming spring.

ENDEAVOURS are being made to render navigable the mouths of two rivers in Albania, the Drin

and the Boyana. The works on the former have made satisfactory progress.

THE Accademia delle Scienze at Turin have brought out seven new parts of their 'Atti,' full of papers on dynamic electricity, on the electric spark, on mathematical and arithmetical questions, on the anomaly presented by vulcanized india-rubber with regard to heat, on systematic integrals, on mineralogical chemistry, by Govi, Sismonda, Lanini, Salvadori, Bellucci, Sella, Giordano, and others. And a separate volume on the 'Scientific Proceedings of the Class of Moral, Historical and Philological Sciences.'

A NEW polar expedition is being got ready at Bremen.

DR. ROKITANSKY has been elected President of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at Vienna.

DR. BRUHN, aided by other German doctors, is bringing out a life of Alexander von Humboldt.

PROF. FÉE and Dr. Graziu, Director of the Imperial Gardens at Rio Janeiro, have published a treatise on the Cryptogams of Brazil.

THE Report of the Cagliari Chamber of Commerce shows that the mining industry of Sardinia is annually increasing.

AN attempt is being made to cultivate the Japanese tea-plant in California. 27,000 trees have been imported.

THE Canadian Naturalist, a scientific paper published at Quebec, contains an interesting account of the effect of the colonization on the Fauna of Canada. Deer, formerly abundant on the bank of the St. Lawrence, are now only to be found further west. The beaver and the elk have become rare, the red lynx is no longer found east of the St. Lawrence, and the wild turkey, once common on the shores of Lake Huron, is now seldom seen there.

## FINE ARTS

NEW BRITISH INSTITUTION, 39, Old Bond Street.—FIRST SPRING EXHIBITION OF PICTURES NOW OPEN.—Admission, One Shilling.

THOS. J. GULLICK, Hon. Sec.

SOCIETY OF FEMALE ARTISTS will CLOSE SATURDAY, April 9.—GALLERY, 9, Conduit Street, Regent Street.—EXHIBITION OF WORKS NOW OPEN, including 'St. Hubert's Stag,' by Ross Bonheur.—Admission, 1s.

DUDLEY GALLERY, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.—GENERAL EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR PAINTINGS.—THE SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is OPEN DAILY from 10 till 6.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

GEORGE L. HALL, Hon. Sec.

GUSTAVE DORÉ.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond Street.—EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, OPEN DAILY, at the New Gallery, from Ten till Five.—Admission, 1s.

FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF CABINET PICTURES, by Artists of the British and Foreign Schools, is NOW OPEN at T. MCLEAN'S New Gallery, 7, Haymarket.—Admission, including Catalogue, 1s.

OLD BOND STREET GALLERY.—The SPRING EXHIBITION of Pictures in Oil and Water Colours is NOW OPEN.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogues, 6d. Open at Nine.

G. F. CHESTER, Hon. Sec.

J. W. BENSON, J. Sec.

## A ROYAL ACADEMY REFORM.

THE Royal Academy is about to supply one of the deficiencies in its mode of teaching, of affording partial opportunities to persons who study Art. Systematic instruction the Academy either did not pretend to furnish, or did not know how to give it. Among artists, as among people in other professions, there are many whose minds slowly follow, but never originate changes. A youth begins an artistic career by practising drawing, and should proceed from the sculptured model to the living one, and parenthetically, so to say, master the science of perspective. Moderate facility in draughtsmanship attained, he should learn how to paint, i.e. to manage the brush and pigments. Now, the Academy maintains two schools, that of Drawing, which comprises the Antique and Life academies and the class of Perspective; and the School of Painting. These are distinct, except that one could not enter the latter without passing through the former. It has often happened that those whose minds are torpid and whose love for Art is nominal, stick to studies only while they are inclosed by the walls of the Academy, know

nothing beyond what they learn there, and when they go home shake off their profession as they take off their overcoats. These pass idly through the Drawing School, and entering that of Painting, have never taken brush in hand, and are ignorant of the ordering of a palette. It is a fact that some draw their whole lives long and die bad draughtsmen. Of course an active youth readily obtains extra-academical instruction in painting, and presents himself for the painting school fully prepared. It has recently occurred to the R. A.s that to give systematic instruction in the use of the brush would save a vast amount of labour that is now misdirected and wasted, and spare us the disgrace of such displays of incompetence as occasionally occur not only in the Schools but in the Exhibitions. The characteristics of a school of Art are more likely to be imparted by training of this sort than by most other means. The Academicians have, therefore, offered 200L a year for a competent teacher,—a salary which we think insufficient, as the person appointed will, we presume, be obliged to devote all his time to the work.

A famous engraver and ardent chiaroscuroist once demanded of a R. A. now dead, why the Academy did not teach chiaroscuro? The R. A. took the idea as a novelty, and admitted the desirability of instruction in that branch of Art, yet added, with unintended satire, *But who's to teach it?* In the engraver's spirit one might also ask, Why is not somebody found to teach "it"? Why is not rudimentary knowledge of composition systematically given to Academy students? It is right to add, that the spirit of the new movement is just and intelligent, quite other than that of certain Academicians, who, looking at the Academy as a large and active "firm," of which the Exhibition is the shop, coolly proposed to disregard the obligations of the institution and give up teaching altogether! There are some who shirk their duties of acting as *Visitors* in the Life Schools, and, although residing in London and still in the prime of life, avoid all parts of the Academy but the Exhibition rooms.

## ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

ONE of the subjects of bitter and great complaint against the Royal Academicians has been the management of the architectural part of the annual exhibition, one result of which was that architecture was not represented in any but the most imperfect way in Trafalgar Square. A good deal might be said on both sides, for it is not less true that, with few exceptions, not many first-rate architects contributed, than that there were but poor inducements for any one to send drawings to the Royal Academy. All this is now to be altered. A remonstrance from certain Members of the Institute of British Architects, who stated that the gallery originally intended for the display of architectural drawings had been last year otherwise appropriated, elicited an intimation that "the south-eastern gallery at the Royal Academy was set apart for the purpose in question, and, in the event of wall space being left, for such water-colour drawings as would not interfere with the effect of the other works exhibited in the same gallery." The Institute, acknowledging this communication, does not seem quite at ease, for it suggested that the importance should be impressed on the Royal Academy of leaving to its architectural members the selection of architectural drawings sent to the Exhibition. Nothing can be more reasonable than this; the Academy cannot object, because this principle is already conceded in practice with regard to sculptures, which are always entrusted to sculptors.

## ART IN BAVARIA.

Munich, March, 1870.

THAT original and genial artist, Maurice von Schwind, has just exhibited his last completed work—the story of the water-nymph Melusina. Like his 'Cinderella' and 'The Seven Ravens,' known to English readers by the fairy tale of Andersen, the drawing is in water-colour, about two feet high, and divided into a series of compartments, six or eight or more feet long. Schwind's

particular taste has always led him to choose old German tales of faery or of folk-lore for the subjects of his pictures; and so completely does he identify himself with the story, that all these representations of his are surrounded by an atmosphere wholly their own. One of the most beautiful parts of the work is that representing Melusine returning to visit her sisters, the water-nymphs. A young Prince who chanced upon her while hunting, charmed by her beauty, took her home and married her: she consented under condition that at stated intervals she should be allowed to absent herself from the palace, and that no one should know whither she went. It was at such times she visited her sisters, and we see them here in the moonshine welcoming the lost one back again to her old home. The delicacy with which Herr von Schwind manages such subjects is decidedly a marked feature in all his compositions. Yet everything is natural and seemingly as if it could not possibly have been otherwise. The power which Herr Schwind possesses of making the commonest objects poetical, is nowhere shown so clearly as in a fine oil painting which has just found its way into the gallery of Baron Schack, of this city. Every object in the picture is simplicity itself, and without a trace even of elegance, or beauty of form, or anything which could attract or please for its own sake. It represents the interior of a peasant girl's bed-room. There is not a single thing there that is even pretty. The bedstead is of the commonest—neither in form nor colour picturesque; there is a deal table near the wall, and a chair not far off, on which her clothes are lying. The girl has jumped out of her bed to throw open the lattice, and let in the morning air. Her knees and feet bare, she holds her dress closely round her throat as she looks out. The sunbeams enter and fall on her bed, and light up the walls, and fling shadows here and there.

The Goethe statue, erected lately in an open space in the town, is a most unfortunate composition. In the first place, the countenance has no resemblance to any of the well-known portraits of the poet. It represents him as a young man, when his features had not yet assumed that marked stamp by which we all recognize him; and then, to add to the difficulty, the King insisted on the German poet appearing as a Roman. Accordingly the toga falls over his arm and shoulders; and in the left hand, resting against his hip, he holds a lyre. Seen from almost any side the ugly lines are painfully numerous.

The cartoon of Kaulbach, mentioned in my last, was soon withdrawn, owing to the number of threatening letters the artist received. B.

#### Fine-Art Gossip.

THE Royal Academicians have determined to institute what may be called practical scholarship for the benefit of the abler students, to endow the posts for a limited period and employ the holders, who will be required to compete for their honours, in decorative works of the higher and pictorial order on the walls of public buildings. The authorities at South Kensington have invited the Royal Academicians to use the walls of part of the new buildings of the Museum for this purpose, and the invitation has been, we understand, accepted. There are plenty of public buildings to occupy the students in question; and the walls of hospital wards especially might if decorated entertain patients weary in mind and worn in body.

THE Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Trustees of the National Portrait Gallery have issued cards of invitation to a private view of the National Portrait Gallery in its new home at South Kensington. This takes place to-day (Saturday). The importance of the collection has hitherto not been understood; we are sure that visitors will be delighted with it.

THE Royal Academicians have determined to hang the Lecture Room of their new building with works of Art at the next Exhibition: accordingly the room in question has been prepared for that purpose. It looks remarkably well, and will hold

a considerable number of examples. Let us hope these productions will be good ones. The Academicians must be more hopeful than we are if they expect to be able to obtain enough works that are worth looking at to fill even half the space they have at command already. We never could divine what good accrues to any body by the exhibition of poor pictures: the public certainly does not benefit.

OUR readers will be glad to hear that the exhibition of Old Masters' pictures by the Royal Academy, which closed a few weeks since, was financially a success; it was also fortunate in most other respects. The exhibition will be repeated next year; but we trust with a better Catalogue.

A PORTFOLIO volume, comprising 1,030 pages, being the first of two, of 'The First Proofs of the Universal Catalogue of Books on Art, A to K,' has been issued by the Department of Science and Art, through its publishers, Messrs. Chapman & Hall.

MR. E. M. WARD will probably contribute to the Royal Academy a picture representing Judge Jeffries browbeating Baxter (of the "Saint's Rest") during his trial in Westminster Hall. An open window gives a view of Titus Oates standing in the pillory of Palace Yard. The same artist will also send an illustration of one of the sufferings of the royal family of France. The Princess, afterwards Duchess d'Angoulême, is sweeping the floor of her prison; Robespierre looks on. With these will go a water-colour replica of 'The Acquittal of the Seven Bishops,' a wall-picture at Westminster.

THE Institute of British Architects, in co-operation with the Architectural Association and Architectural Museum, is about to establish a School of Architectural Art, in which figure and ornamental drawing shall be taught to all students of architecture and the cognate arts who may desire to attend. The course is to include seven subjects, among which are modelling, colour decoration, and perspective and sciography. The classes will meet, until some other place is determined on, at the Architectural Museum, Bowring Street, Westminster.

MRS. WARD's picture for the next Academy Exhibition represents one of those pathetic interviews of the Empress Josephine with the infant king of Rome, which took place in the presence of her divorced husband: this one occurred at La Bagatelle.

THE picture of an Egyptian girl feeding the Sacred Ibis in the Halls of Karnak, by Mr. Poynter, which we named as in the hands of this artist, will not be ready for the Royal Academy Exhibition. It represents the sacred bird in front of the design receiving its food from the hands of a damsel who stands and faces us: the background comprises the richly-decorated columns and other architectural elements of the hall at Karnak. Mr. Poynter will send, instead of the above, a picture styled 'Andromeda,' representing the victim chained, naked, to the rock on the sea-shore, ere the approach of Perseus was known to her. Andromeda's face reflects, so to write, horror of the Pest, which is not included in the design. Neither of these pictures is large; the latter is somewhat larger than the 'Proserpine' which was in last year's Academy Exhibition.

The designs for the mosaics recently placed at Westminster, the work of Mr. Poynter, will probably appear at the Academy. As the mosaics are before the public, there is nothing to prevent us from criticizing the designs, which are of colossal size, painted in oil, and finished with learning and care, as among the grandest, most expressive and aptly-architectonic of modern English decorations. The art of the painter is simply thrown away on the glittering glass mosaics of the Central Hall at Westminster. The painted designs will be welcome; for they express the artist and his art. Mr. Poynter is engaged at present on designs for the decoration of the dome of the Central Hall of Sciences at Kensington—an enormous work, to be executed in mosaic;—not of the "glass" kind, we trust!

A CORRESPONDENT writes—While M. Rochefort's name is fresh in the recollection of all of us, it may

interest some to learn that he is the author of a little volume of gossip about the auctions of Paris. It was published by Dentu in 1862, and is entitled 'Les Petits Mystères de l'Hôtel des Ventes.' The greater part of it is devoted to sales of pictures and curiosities, and contains a formidable account of the dangers which beset the inexperienced buyer or seller. The sales of books, which take place principally in the Salle Sylvestre, appear to be far better managed. The volume concludes with a sketch of the history of public sales in Paris, in which occurs the following quotation from Corrozet, 'Antiquitez de Paris': "Au mois d'Aoust au dit temps (1550) furent vendues publiquement en la Megisserie plusieurs images, tables, autelz, peintures et autres ornements d'église qu'on avoit apportez et sauvez des églises d'Angleterre."

MR. SCHNITZ, Member of the Paris Academy of the Beaux Arts, and formerly Director of the French Academy at Rome, is dead, at the age of eighty-three. He was a pupil of David, and also studied for a time in the *ateliers* of Regnault, Gros and Gérard: he produced a large number of works of all classes except portraiture. Amongst his best known pictures is that of the Gypsy predicting the future fortunes of Sextus Quintus, which, with two others of his works, may be seen in the Luxembourg gallery. M. Schnitz had been a Member of the Institut for more than thirty years.

#### MUSIC

##### CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.

MR. SIMS REEVES, being on the point of starting for Italy, took farewell of his friends in St. James's Hall, yesterday week. He had good cause for gratification at the result, because it proved that his friends are as numerous as ever, and as much as ever disposed to believe him the first of tenors. Such an eager and enthusiastic audience has not of late crowded St. James's Hall, except, perhaps, that which cheered "The Great Vance" on Tuesday. The audience had scarcely less reason to be satisfied. Mr. Reeves was in fine voice, and sang four of his best songs in his own unequalled style. The four were well chosen. 'Deeper and deeper still' and 'Adelaide' make very different demands upon a singer's powers; while in 'My pretty Jane' and 'Tom Bowling' two distinct classes of ballads are represented. Mr. Reeves, therefore, was called upon for a rare display of versatility; but, as will promptly be assumed, he was equal to the occasion. We can hardly say which song he gave with the truest expression, and in the most artistic style. Enough that each was as perfect as a fastidious taste could wish. The concert was otherwise interesting. Mr. Leslie's choir sang a few part-songs charmingly; and Madame Norman-Néruda played, also charmingly, Spohr's favourite Adagio in F. Mr. W. Coenen attempted Bach's 'Fantasia Cromatic,' and the audience applauded the termination of his labours. Mdlle Carola and Miss Stephens sang some ballads indifferently well.

There were two novelties in the Crystal Palace programme of Saturday—Berlioz's Overture 'Les Francs Juges,' and Haydn's Symphony in C, known best, perhaps, as letter R. The Overture is one of its composer's prodigious efforts to signify events by sounds; or in the words of Mr. Manns, "to enforce the idea that music must be written upon a definite programme." Hence, in the intention of Berlioz, the music of 'Les Francs Juges' depicts the doings of the mysterious Vehmgerichte. So far we are sure; farther, all is conjecture; and even Mr. Manns grants that "no two hearers can agree as to the meaning of a single bar unless by pure chance." This is unfortunate, because when programme-music tells its tale in a manner open to a score of interpretations it can be of little worth. As a matter of fact, however, M. Berlioz, extravagant in everything, has merely illustrated in an extravagant fashion the weakness of programme-music generally. Mr. Manns helped his audience to a meaning very timidly. He pointed out what

might be considered "heart-rending cries of despair," and an "appeal for mercy and the justice of Heaven"; but could get no further with any satisfaction to himself. What the audience thought of the terrific noises which assailed their ears is easy to imagine. It possibly occurred to some that had Milton foreseen M. Berlioz's Overture, he would have furnished Pandemonium with an orchestra. Haydn's Symphony, never played before at the Crystal Palace, satisfied all to whom pure melody and masterly treatment of details appeal. Of course the work is symmetrical, and carried out after a strictly orthodox design; but Haydn never fails to show how, with all this regard for form, it is possible to be free. We know not which movement to select for precedence, and therefore adopt the public verdict given unmistakably in favour of the Andante. No more tuneful themes were ever written even by the tuneful Haydn than those most applauded by Saturday's audience. For producing the work Mr. Manns deserves credit enough to leave a balance in his favour after deductions on account of 'Les Francs Juges.' Mendelssohn's 'Walpurgis Night,' the Overture to 'Semiramide,' and some vocal pieces, sung by Miss Elton, Mr. Cummings and Mr. Lewis Thomas, made up the rest of the programme.

At the last Monday Popular Concert, Beethoven's posthumous Quartet in B flat (Op. 131) was, for the fourth time, the wonder and admiration of Mr. Chappell's audience. We refrain from discussing the first movement. It is Beethoven's, and must be played; but, unfortunately, the obligation is not attended with the special power necessary for its comprehension. The rest is intelligible, and can never fail to make a profound impression. Herr Joachim's leading of the Adagio rose to the level of the music. It was a performance not easily forgotten. Another posthumous work had a great success; the composer, this time, being Mendelssohn. Most amateurs know the Andante and Scherzo which are with reason presumed to be portions of an unfinished Quartet. They know, also, that the master appears, in these fragments, to great advantage; the ingenious and melodious variations of the *Andante*, and the piquant *Scherzo* belonging to Mendelssohn's happiest efforts. The latter is "fairy music" of the sort its composer created, that is to say, "fairy music" which more nearly approaches the ideal than anything beside. It was encored in a manner imperative enough to bring back Herr Joachim and his companions for the purpose of repetition. Beethoven's Trio, in C minor (Op. 9), was the last concerted piece. Madame Schumann played, as her solo, Schubert's Sonata in A minor, a work beloved of pianists, and highly favoured by audiences. Even if this Sonata were yet more faulty in construction, than it undoubtedly is, it has beauties enough apart from construction to outweigh defects. We could forgive a good deal for the sake of the *Andante* and *Scherzo*,—movements which to know is to love. Madame Schumann's performance was interesting, but unequal; some of the variations being of perplexingly doubtful accent, while others left nothing to desire. Mr. Cummings sang Schubert's "Toi qui regus ma foi," and Smart's "I dream of thee," very charmingly. He never made more evident how good an artist he is.

Herr Coenen gave a concert of Chamber Music, at the Hanover Square Rooms, on Tuesday, selecting his programme from the compositions of modern writers, such as Raff and Max Bruch. The result made it hardly worth while for us to enter into details. Nobody is likely to have a second chance of hearing the works; and those who were present would hardly thank us if we reminded them lengthily of what they endured. So we let the affair pass.

The New Philharmonic Society gave its first concert for the season, on Wednesday evening, in St. James's Hall, and made the usual imposing display of force. When we say that Dr. Wylde's orchestra mustered ninety-eight instruments, its *fortissimo* can be imagined. The rush of such a host carries everything before it, and if elegance were determined by capacity for noise the

New Philharmonic band would have no peer. But noise, the most obvious and most accessible element in music, is one of the least important. Delicacy and refinement are preferred before it; but these cannot be bought by the expenditure of a few extra guineas. We wish they could. Much of excellence and little of novelty were in the programme. The Symphony was Beethoven's No. 8, the *Allegro Scherzando* in which had to be repeated. Spohr's Violin Concerto, in C minor, No. 7, enabled Herr Joachim to achieve a remarkable triumph. His playing throughout the slow movement was perfect in beauty of tone and power of expression. Beethoven's Concerto, in C minor, has often brought prominently forward the special qualities of Madame Schuman as a pianist. Both the work and its performance are too familiar for comment, and we need only say that the lady's efforts were much and deservedly applauded. The overtures were Schubert's 'Rosamunde' and Cherubini's 'Die Abencsergen.' By way of variety, we suppose, Madame Sherrington sang some light operatic airs in her own distinctive fashion.

#### Musical Gossip.

SOME time ago we called attention to the progress of classical vocal music in Manchester. We have now to add that, at a recent concert of the Vocal Society, Wesley's 'In Exitu Israel' and Bach's Motet, 'Be not afraid,' were conspicuous features. There is reason to believe that Londoners under-rate musical progress in our great provincial towns.

DURING the last week a company of Paris and Brussels actors have been performing some of Offenbach's most celebrated *opéras bouffes*, at the Theatre Royal Dublin, Mdlle. Schneider being the *prima donna*. The last performance took place on the 14th inst., the piece played being 'La Grande Duchesse de Gerolstein.' The orchestra is under the leadership of M. Vizentini. On Friday evening, the 18th inst., 'Barbe Bleue,' the second of the pieces announced, was presented and very favourably received.

HERR STOCKHAUSEN, having finished his tour with Mr. Mapleson, has started for St. Petersburg, where he is to sing at a series of historical concerts.

MADAME ARABELLA GODDARD has been engaged as solo pianist at the Birmingham Festival: she leaves England in the autumn for a lengthened professional tour in Germany and France. Her first engagement is with M. Dupressoir, at Baden. Germany has sent us plenty of eminent pianists; we are now able to return the favour in a manner quite satisfactory to our own *amour propre*.

*Apropos* of the revival of 'Robert' at the Grand Opéra, it is said that bouquets and crowns of flowers were so piled at the foot of the cross in the third act, as to interfere with the stage business. Some one having alluded in Mdlle. Nilson's presence to "ses maladroits amis," the lady remarked, "Dites plutôt des ennemis admis."

THE Paris theatres and places of entertainment, subject to the *droit des pauvres*, received during February 1,866,822 francs.

MDLLE. SAROLTA, late of Her Majesty's Theatre, now of the Cairo Opera, has abandoned the Italian stage for the French Opéra Bouffe. At present she is playing *Mephisto*, in the 'Petit Faust' of M. Hervé.

ACCORDING to *Le Ménestrel*, Mr. Strange, of the Alhambra, has taken the Folies-Bergères, intending to make it an Alhambra for Paris. Whether or no Paris needs such an institution is, at least, doubtful.

AFTER some difficulty the theatres at Bordeaux and Marseilles have found tenants. In each case the municipality reduced the subvention to 100,000 francs. Hence the shyness of *entrepreneurs*. The new director at Marseilles has stipulated for the right of determining his own tariff of charges.

HERR WAGNER'S proposed lectures at Berlin on "Opera and the Drama" are not likely to take

place. The suggestion, though coming direct from Herr Wagner himself, was so coldly received that the musician of the future had no choice but to withdraw it.

M. BAGIER, of the Italiens, takes his company to Baden in May, and opens the season on the 15th. He will be relieved in July by the Palais Royal troupe.

HERR WAGNER'S 'Meistersänger' had a doubtful—or, rather, a not doubtful reception at Vienna. The mingled applause and hisses were of the most furious character, and quite a battle royal came off between the opposing parties. Herr Wagner's friends credit the Jews with having stirred up strife; but there is always something in the way of triumph. At Paris, when 'Tannhauser' was produced, the Jockey Club did all the hissing for some occult reason at which we cannot even guess. 'Lohengrin,' however, is said to have been given successfully at Brussels.

M. AMBROISE THOMAS'S 'Mignon' has just been brought out at Trieste with, so we are told, great success. The composer has made some changes in the Italian version soon to be produced at Drury Lane. For example, a Gavotte originally played as an *entr'acte* will be sung by Madame Trebelli-Bettini as her *aria d'entrata* in the second act.

ACCORDING to the latest reports, not Herr Wagner, but Herr Ferdinand Hiller and M. Wasilewsky are to conduct the Beethoven Fête, at Bonn, next August. We hope the latest reports are true.

A NEW opera by the Baroness de Maistre, called 'Les Roussalkas,' and founded upon a Russian fairy tale, has just been produced with some success at the Théâtre Monnaie, Brussels.

MADAME PATTI gave two performances at Liège, on her way from the capital of Russia to that of France. She is said to have had a narrow escape from death in the course of her journey, owing to the carriage taking fire. The report, however, is very much like the regulation *canards* of astute agents.

THE Pope has raised M. Félix Clément from the rank of Chevalier of the Order of Gregory the Great to that of Commander.

THE Royal Academy of Music, at Stockholm, has just elected a third lady honorary member, Mdlle. Sarah Heinze. The others are Madame Lind-Goldschmidt and Madame Norman-Néruda.

MADAME PATTI is said to have been presented by a certain club in St. Petersburg with jewellery worth 70,000 francs. The opera band is also credited with having given her a laurel crown of solid gold. Believing these, and all similar tales, and noting the absence of such demonstrations in England, we cannot help wondering why Madame Patti thinks it worth while to visit our inhospitable shores. But we are not bound to such wonderment. We have the option of disbelieving the stories.

#### Drama

MR. BELLEW'S 'MACBETH.'

MR. BELLEW'S reading of 'Macbeth' differs from his reading of 'Hamlet' in many respects, and notably in being divested of the pageantry and nummery, which were marked features in the first entertainment. The absence of these is a great relief to the spectator, who no longer finds his attention distracted from the intelligent movements of the reader to the unintelligent caricature of them by the mime; and ceases to feel as though he were witnessing at the same moment and on the same stage a serious and a burlesque performance of 'Hamlet.' In consequence of the absence of those who were supposed to illustrate his words the reader, dependent upon his own efforts, indulges in much more abundant gesture. At times indeed the accompaniment of action amounts almost to an attempt at an impersonation of a part. The weakness of the representation as at present given lies in this. The spectator, under the influence of a highly dramatic exposition of the most dramatic

of plays, yields for a moment to an illusion which everything around him is calculated at once to dissipate, and feels temporary exaltation, which the reader himself is the first to check. As an intellectual treat the reading of 'Macbeth' is not equal to that of 'Hamlet.' Inadequate expression is given to the supernatural element, which after all is the most potent in the play; and the presence of the music, however necessary as a relief to Mr. Bellew, dispels from the mind of the spectator whatever feelings of mystery and awe he has been able to inspire. In 'Macbeth' the interest is, not as in 'Hamlet,' concentrated upon one person. Adequately to read 'Macbeth' it is necessary to be able to assume in turns three characters at least, those, namely, of Macbeth himself, of Lady Macbeth, and of Macduff,—whereas in 'Hamlet' a man may well bend all his energies to duly presenting Hamlet, and may reduce the other personages to the mere foils by which his character is set off, or the instruments by which his destiny is accomplished. It is needless to say that Mr. Bellew's rendering of Macbeth is better than the performances of the character to which we are used. It is unequal, however; being fine in passages, mediocre in others, and again in others almost commonplace. Longer study than has yet been bestowed upon it will doubtless modify some of the views Mr. Bellew appears to hold. As instances wherein alteration is desirable may be advanced the delivery of the speeches of Lady Macbeth in the second act, and Macbeth's behaviour in presence of the ghost of Banquo. In the first, Lady Macbeth speaks so loudly that her voice must disturb the inmates of the house. Her emphasis should be self-repressed, and her delivery when strongest most sibilant. The speeches of Macbeth in the banquet-scene should, we think, be gasped with short, fragmentary utterance. The delivery of some portions of the play—notably of parts of the second and fourth acts—displays very subtle appreciation of character and great executive ability. Mr. Bellew exhibits a leaning to the more fanciful and less authoritative readings of the text: "My May of life" for "My way of life"; the "blankness of the dark" for the "blanket of the dark," and the like. As a whole, the entertainment he gives is of a highly intellectual order. It is at least much more calculated to satisfy the cravings of the Shakspearean student than the dramatic performances he has the opportunity of witnessing.

## STRAND THEATRE.

MR. J. S. CLARKE has left England for America, and a change of programme has in consequence become necessary at the Strand Theatre, whereat he has long been a favourite. The chief feature in the entertainment now presented is a comedietta, adapted from the French by Messrs. John Oxenford and Horace Wigan, and entitled 'Widow's Weeds.' So slight in construction and frail in workmanship is this, that a little surprise is experienced at finding that two writers have been employed in its preparation. It is lively, however, and not void of a certain kind of piquancy of style, and it obtained a thoroughly favourable reception. A satire as old as the story of 'The Matron of Ephesus' underlies its plot, which shows that a widow is inconsolable so long only as the consolation offered is not to her taste. Two widows, who are cousins, and have lost their husbands about the same time, are denizens of the same country house. One has already doffed her weeds, and with them all thought of the object for which they were worn; the second still bears them, showing thus that her heart is true to its sorrow. It will not surprise those who know the want of gallantry usually displayed by authors in their treatment of that portion of the softer sex which has experienced the most cruel of bereavements, to learn that when a gallant, gay, amorous and confident, presents himself, and woos with ardour that will not recognize defeat, the victory is his. The inconsolable fair assumes in token of submission and defeat a rich and fashionable dress,

and bears with equanimity the banter of the friend upon whose over-quick abandonment of mourning she had previously been so severe. Some comic and effective situations are elicited in the treatment of this rather commonplace subject. The characters, too, are fairly drawn, and the dialogue has some vivacity and point. Misses Buffon and Anstiss, Mr. Crouch and Mr. Turner supported the piece. 'Sisterly Service,' comedietta that has often done duty at the Strand, has also been revived. A new burlesque is announced for immediate production.

## THÉÂTRE CLUNY.

THE 'Claudie' of George Sand has been given at this house with complete success. Nineteen years have elapsed since it was first performed at the Porte St.-Martin theatre, and it is now for all practical purposes a novelty. 'Claudie' is one of the best of those dramas of peasant life, of which 'François le Champi' was the first, which at one time had a great popularity and seemed likely to enrich the French language with a new word, 'rurodrame.' It has a simple and thoroughly moving story, which is elaborated with admirable art. Claudie is a young peasant girl, who by a life of exemplary diligence and purity seeks to atone for a fault committed at an age when she scarcely felt the import of her own actions. She is in the end, after bitter suffering, married, with the consent of every one, to a young farmer whose love she has long through a sense of duty repelled. Much of the value of the play is in the pictures of peasant life it contains. Théophile Gautier has pointed out the difference between the peasants of Balzac and those of George Sand. While the former, marvellously as they are painted, are Tallyrand in blouses and Metternichs in wooden shoes, the peasants of George Sand are the true offspring of the soil, earning grimly from their mother's breast the sustenance she grudgingly yields. Mlle. Fayolle played Claudie with pathos and intelligence. The part of Sylvain, her rustic lover, "created" by M. Fechter, was adequately sustained by M. Raynaud.

## Dramatic Gossip.

A NEW drama by Mr. H. J. Byron was produced at the Adelphi on Wednesday evening.

THE 'King o' Scots' has been produced at Astley's, Mr. Phelps playing, as on its first performance, the two characters of *King James* and the usurer *Traposo*.—Miss Marriott has appeared during the week as the heroine of a new drama by Mr. Cheatham, entitled 'Devotion.' She has also played on one occasion *Pauline*, in 'The Lady of Lyons,' to the *Claude Melotte* of Mr. T. C. King. To-night being the last night of the season at Sadler's Wells is set apart for Miss Marriott's benefit.—'Formosa' has been played at the Standard.

THE 'Maurice de Saxe' of M. Amigues has at length been put in rehearsal at the Comédie. 'Richard Manceaux,' a three-act comedy of M. Léopold Stapleaux, has been read at the Théâtre Cluny. M. Théodore Barrière is about to produce his 'L'Héritage de M. Plumet' at the Vaudeville. The Ambigu Comique has in preparation a drama entitled 'L'Arracheur des Dents,' the Palais Royal a farce by M. Wolff, 'Points Noirs,' and the Déjazet a comedietta entitled 'Polichinelle.'

'GILBERT D'ANGLARS,' a drama in five acts and ten tableaux, by MM. Anicet Bourgeois and Michel Masson, holds possession of the Gaîté. Its story, which shows how a man seeking revenge on a woman who by her heartlessness has caused the death of his brother, becomes himself subject to her marvellous beauty and powers of fascination, is inadequate to support the weight of a play overloaded with unnecessary scenes and decorations. A splendid ballet is exempt from the censure passed upon the remainder of the entertainment. M. Laferrière alone among the company obtained any success in the performance.

THE ten first representations of 'L'Autre' of George Sand at the Odéon, have produced 42,500 francs—a remarkable sum, since the representations of the 'Conjuration d'Amboise,' the greatest success the Odéon has known for years, never averaged more than about 3,000 francs a night.

We are glad to hear that there is a chance the 'Maratre' of Balzac may be produced at the Odéon. With all its faults, 'La Maratre' is so powerful and dramatic a work one marvels it has remained so long unacted.

'LE LION AMOUREUX' of M. Ponsard has been revived at the Comédie.

THE Théâtre de Nîmes has produced two novelties, both of them successful. The first is a delicate little comedy in one act, entitled 'Un Soupir de Ninon,' by M. Penchiat. The second, 'Les Deux Bassompierre,' a comic opera by the same author, with music by M. Thorel. Author and composer are both advocates in Nîmes. In the case of neither piece was the representation satisfactory.

'FROU-FROU,' which achieved so great a success in Paris, was lately performed at the Teatro Nuovo in Florence, for the benefit of Signora Adelina Marchi, but the play was received coldly by the audience and failed to make a favourable impression.

A STRANGE sign of the times is the success of a theatre at Rodosto, on the Sea of Marmora, in Turkey.

WALLACK'S theatre, in New York, is occupied by the drama of Messrs. Byron and Boucicault, 'Lost at Sea.' A burlesque of 'Hamlet' is running at the Olympic. Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams are playing at Niblo's Garden in a "patriotic Irish drama" by Mr. Falconer, entitled 'Innesfallen.' 'Mazepa,' with the hero, in conformity with modern customs, played by a woman, holds possession of the Bowery, and a "spectacle," entitled 'The Twelve Temptations,' is given at the Opera-house.

A NEW theatre is being built at Bogota, the capital of New Granada. It is of large size and on the plan of the Cruz de Madrid.

THE death of M. Charles Lemaitre, of the Porte St.-Martin, who, during an attack of fever, threw himself out of a window on a fourth floor, has been followed by that of M. Demarsay, of the same theatre, a "pensionnaire" of the Odéon. M. Lemaitre was the youngest son of the well-known comedian. He formed part of the company which played in London during the last season. The deaths are also announced of M. Hippolyte Cogniard, one of the directors of the Théâtre du Château d'Eau, and of Madame Darcier, of the Opéra Comique. M. Delaunay, of the Théâtre Français, M. Félix, of the Vaudeville, and M. Milher, of the Folies-Dramatiques, are seriously ill.

## ANTIQUARIAN NOTES.

COULD any of your readers tell me what is the meaning of "R. S. S." prefixed to two of Cowper's poems, Bruce's (Aldine) edition, vol. iii. pp. 318, 320?

W. BENHAM.

Addington Vicarage, Croydon.

*Friday.*—Referring to your correspondent's inquiry about Friday being considered a lucky or unlucky day, I may mention a curious practice which used to prevail in some parts of Lowland Scotland with regard to lotteries. It was very common when names were given in to find a number of "Fridays" instead of the real names of the parties, these pseudonyms being assumed from an idea that it was luckier to have them than a real name when the dice came to be shaken. Of course, if a "Friday" won, the name of his dwelling-place indicated to whom the prize should be assigned. The custom of visiting their sweethearts on Tuesday and Friday evenings is almost universal among the lower classes in Scotland.

J. S.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—A. J.—S. S.—R. H. W.—J. W.—J. W. B.—T. W. C.—received.

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